

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-14923-267

REPORT MADE AT:

NEW YORK

DATE WHEN MADE:

3/30/49

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

2/10-3/30/49

REPORT MADE BY:

JOSEPH M. KELLY

TITLE:

ALGER HISS

CHARACTER OF CASE:

PERJURY;

ESPIONAGE;

INTERNAL SECURITY

SUMMARY REPORT

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JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, in written statements furnished to Special Agents of the F. B. I., has declared that he became a member of the Communist Party in 1924, in New York City, when he was given a Communist Party membership card by BENJAMIN WENDEL; that he was a staff employee of the "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, from 1926 to 1929; that, in the latter year, he ceased party activity as well as his employment with the "Daily Worker," due to an intra-party disagreement, and was inactive in party affairs until 1932, when he became Editor of the "New Masses" in New York City. After remaining in that post for approximately three months, he was informed by MAX BEDACHT that he had been selected to go into the Communist Party underground apparatus. CHAMBERS then became active in the party underground in New York City, and functioned therein until late 1935 or early 1936, at which time, he was directed by J. PETERS to proceed to Washington, D. C. and ascertain the background and activities of a Communist Party underground apparatus in Washington, headed by HAROLD HARE, who died in 1936; and the group consisted of the following individuals, in addition to HARE: LEE PRESSMAN, JOHN J. ABT, NATHAN WITT, DONALD HESS, VICTOR FE, CHARLES KRAMER, and HENRY HILF COLLINS, JR.

(CHAMBERS was also instructed by PETERS to determine which of the above-named persons, all of whom were then employed in various "New Deal" agencies, might transfer to old established governmental departments and agencies, and thereby, along with others not members of the CP group, become members of a new apparatus, whose function would be to infiltrate the other agencies and attempt to secure positions therein, which would enable them to influence policy matters toward the Communist Party line, as well as to keep the Party well informed of current activities within the respective departments and agencies.

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CHAMBERS made contact with the above described group as directed, met each of its members, and proceeded to attempt to carry out PETERS' instructions. From the time of his establishing contact with the WARE group, CHAMBERS continued to develop this underground apparatus and by late 1936, he had succeeded in activating the following individuals: HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, employed in the Trade Agreements Section, Department of State; WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, employed in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce; HARRY DEXTER WHITE (now deceased), employed in the Treasury Department; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, employed by the Railroad Retirement Board; and DONALD HISS, employed in the Department of State. CHAMBERS had met ALGER HISS in 1935, when HISS was employed by the United States Senate Munitions Committee; this meeting occurred in a downtown restaurant in Washington, D. C., WARE and probably J. PETERS were present. The latter was already acquainted with ALGER HISS, and CHAMBERS believes HISS had been a member of the WARE group prior to the time that CHAMBERS met its members. (This initial meeting between CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS soon resulted in a close friendship between them and CHAMBERS saw HISS at frequent intervals thereafter in Washington.)

(In late 1936 in New York City, CHAMBERS was introduced by J. PETERS to a Russian whom he subsequently learned was BORIS BYKOV. Until this time, CHAMBERS had been functioning under orders from PETERS with respect to his underground work. BYKOV immediately assumed supervision of CHAMBERS' activities as well as those of the Washington apparatus, and expressed a strong desire to meet those members of the group who appeared to be in the most strategic places of employment and to "put them in a productive frame of mind." Accordingly, CHAMBERS arranged for BYKOV to meet HISS at a movie theatre in Brooklyn, New York; this meeting took place as scheduled in the Spring of 1937, with CHAMBERS acting as interpreter from German, inasmuch as BYKOV could not speak English, and HISS agreed to BYKOV'S request that he commence furnishing State Department documents to CHAMBERS for transmittal to BYKOV.

Pursuant to BYKOV'S desire to meet members of the WARE group, CHAMBERS also arranged for BYKOV to meet ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, HARRY DEXTER WHITE and HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.

(Shortly after the HISS-BYKOV meeting, CHAMBERS began to receive State Department documents from HISS on a regular basis, the transmittals occurring on personal meetings between them in the HISS residence in Washington at intervals of a week or ten days, with few exceptions, such as times when HISS was on vacation, or other circumstances prevented such meetings. This arrangement continued until approximately April, 1938, when CHAMBERS severed connections with the Communist Party and BYKOV; he fixes the time of his defection as the second week of April, 1938.) (During

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this period; CHAMBERS also received United States Government documents from WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, employed in the United States Bureau of Standards, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, an employee of the Aberdeen Proving Ground, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, employed in the United States Treasury Department, and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, an employee of the Department of State, although at less frequent intervals and consequently on a lesser quantitative basis. All such material received by CHAMBERS from the above-mentioned persons, with the exception of ALGER HISS, consisted of original Government documents. In the beginning, ALGER HISS supplied only original Government documents, but commencing in the Summer of 1937, he began to turn over to CHAMBERS typewritten excerpts and summaries of such documents, as well as continuing to furnish originals of other Government documents. For the first few months of this operation, CHAMBERS himself photographed the documents with a Leica camera in a Baltimore apartment made available by DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, who was known to CHAMBERS as DAVID CARPENTER. Later, ZIMMERMAN himself was utilized to perform this photographic work in Washington and, in addition, an individual known to CHAMBERS as "FELIX" and identified as FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, in Baltimore, also was used to photograph some of the documents supplied by HISS and probably handled the RENO material in addition while ZIMMERMAN handled the photography of the WADLEIGH and PIGMAN documents. The developed films would then be turned over to BYKOV by CHAMBERS.

During the above period of operations, BYKOV made available for work with CHAMBERS another agent who was available for photographic work as needed, one "KEITH," now identified as WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, Los Angeles, California, and who terminated his supposed activity about the time CHAMBERS broke with Communist Party.

CHAMBERS, in 1937, had begun to consider seriously the advisability of divorcing himself completely from the Communist Party and his current espionage activities, and by early 1938 he had decided definitely to sever all such connections. He was still meeting ALGER HISS, WADLEIGH, PIGMAN and WHITE when he reached this decision and he began to accumulate documentary material he received from these persons rather than deliver it to BYKOV. Shortly after, he accomplished his break from the Party in 1938 and his consequent discontinuation of espionage activities; CHAMBERS delivered to NATHAN L. LEVINE, his wife's nephew, for safekeeping, the following material which he had accumulated:

- (A) 65 typewritten pages of documents given him by ALGER HISS;
- (B) 4 small notes in handwriting of ALGER HISS;
- (C) 4 sheets of paper in handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE;
- (D) 3 cans of undeveloped film; and
- (E) 2 strips of developed film.

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Items A and B above consist of 64 typewritten documents which can be identified as written on the typewriter of ALGER HISS, maintained in his home at Washington, D. C., 1 document written on typewriter, the ownership of which has not been determined, and 4 hand written memoranda in pencil which are in the handwriting of ALGER HISS.

These are either copies in whole or part or the paraphrased substance of identified official Government documents, a part of the files and records of the United States State Department, Washington, D. C. HISS had no authority to disclose this information and CHAMBERS had no authority to receive same.

This material remained in an unused dumbwaiter shaft in the LEVINE residence, 260 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, until November 14, 1948, when CHAMBERS removed it. He produced the documentary material on November 17, 1948, during the course of a pre-trial examination of himself by counsel for ALGER HISS in a libel and slander action brought by HISS against CHAMBERS in United States District Court, Baltimore, Maryland, such action arising out of CHAMBERS' public statement that ALGER HISS was a Communist. The films were delivered by CHAMBERS to representatives of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, on December 2, 1948, at CHAMBERS' farm, Westminster, Maryland.

On December 15, 1948, pursuant to subpoena, ALGER HISS testified under oath before a Special Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York, which Grand Jury was conducting an investigation pertaining to possible violation of Espionage laws of the United States and any other federal criminal statutes; the purpose of such inquiry having been so stated to HISS, and he made the following answers to the following questions:

"Q. Mr. HISS, you have probably been asked this question before, but I'd like to ask the question again. At any time did you, or Mrs. HISS in your presence, turn any documents of the State Department or of any other Government organization, or copies of any documents of the State Department or any other Government organization, over to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS?

A. Never. Excepting, I assume, the title certificate to the Ford.

Q. In order to clarify it, would that be the only exception.

A. The only exception.

JUROR: To nobody else did you turn over any documents, to any other person?

THE WITNESS: And to no other unauthorized person. I certainly could have to other officials."

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On the occasion of the above-described appearance of ALGER HISS before the Special Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York, he also made the following answers to the following questions:

"Q. Now, Mr. HISS, Mr. CHAMBERS says that he obtained typewritten copies of original State documents from you.

A. I know he has.

Q. Did you ever see Mr. CHAMBERS after you entered into the State Department? A. I do not believe I did. I cannot swear that I did not see him some time, say, in the Fall of '36. And I entered the State Department September 1, 1936.

Q. Now, you say possibly in the Fall of '36. A. That would be possible.

Q. Can you say definitely with reference to the Winter of '36; I mean, say December, '36? A. Yes, I think I can say definitely I did not see him.

Q. Can you say definitely that you did not see him after January 1, 1937? A. I can definitely say that.

Mr. WHEARTY: Understand of course, exclusive of House hearings, and exclusive of the Grand Jury.

THE WITNESS: Oh, yes."

On December 15, 1948, the above-mentioned Special Grand Jury handed up to United States District Judge JOHN W. CLANCY, Southern District of New York, a true bill charging that (Count One) the first portion of the above-quoted testimony of ALGER HISS, as he then and there well knew and believed, was untrue in that HISS, being then and there employed in the Department of State in or about the months of February or March, 1938, furnished, delivered and transmitted to CHAMBERS, who was not a person authorized to receive them, copies of numerous secret, confidential and restricted documents, writings, notes and other papers, the originals of which had theretofore been removed and abstracted from the possession and custody of the Department of State in violation of Title 18 United States Code 1621. Such true bill further charged that (Count Two) the second portion of the above-quoted testimony, as ALGER HISS then and there well knew and believed, was untrue in that he did in fact see and converse with CHAMBERS in or about the months of February and March, 1938 in violation of Title 18 United States Code 1621. On December 16, 1948, HISS personally pleaded not guilty to both such counts of the indictment on arraignment

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before Judge CLANCY; bond was fixed at \$5,000 which was immediately furnished and HISS was released to await trial on January 24, 1949, which date was subsequently postponed by court-approved stipulation to February 24, 1949, and later extended for trial to March 21, 1949.

The Statute of Limitations will bar prosecution of ALGER HISS with respect to the above-described violations of Title 18 United States Code 1621 on and after December 15, 1951.

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JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, aka
George Crosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers,
Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl," "Karl," "Bob"
Residence Address - PipeCreek Farm, Route #2,
Westminster, Maryland

Will be expected to testify:-

He joined the Communist Party in 1924 and sometime thereafter became an employee of the "Daily Worker" in New York City. During his employment with this newspaper, he held numerous positions, and at the time of cessation of his employment in 1929, he was the Editor of the ~~"Daily Worker."~~ During this period, he met J. PETERS, who was, in 1929, the Treasurer of the Hungarian Communist newspaper "Uj Elore." In 1929, GENERALISSIMO STALIN gained control of the Communist Party in Russia and of the International Communist Party Organization.

CHAMBERS will testify that, when this happened, he made known his opposition to the new Stalinist tactics with the Party; that shortly thereafter MAX KAPLAN was made CHAMBERS'S assistant and gradually took over the editorship of the "Daily Worker." CHAMBERS then became disgusted with the whole affair, walked out of the "Daily Worker" and did not return. He will state that, in the period covering 1929 to 1932, he was not active in Communist Party circles, but was not formally expelled from the Party. He will testify that, in the Summer of 1932, he made his peace with the Communist Party and became Editor of the magazine, "New Masses," and held this position for a period of some months.

While employed at the "New Masses," he was approached by MAX BEDACHT, who, according to CHAMBERS, was at that time a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and head of the ~~International Workers Order~~. BEDACHT informed CHAMBERS that the latter had been selected for underground work in the Communist Party. Immediately thereafter, CHAMBERS left "New Masses" and began his underground work on behalf of the Communist Party. From this period in 1932 until about late 1934, CHAMBERS was introduced to a series of Soviet agents and worked for them in a Communist underground apparatus in New York City. During this period related above, CHAMBERS had been seeing J. PETERS regularly. In late 1934, after the departure from New York City of ULRICH and ELAINE, his Soviet contacts at that time, J. PETERS indicated to CHAMBERS that he, PETERS, had an underground apparatus operating in the Communist Party. It was also at this time in CHAMBERS'S more or less regular meetings with J. PETERS that the latter began dropping hints to the effect that he had something extremely interesting operating in Washington, D. C.

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In the latter part of 1934, J. PETERS introduced CHAMBERS to HAROLD WARE in New York City. Sometime thereafter, in about the Fall of 1934, CHAMBERS went to Washington, D. C. at the direction of J. PETERS and there met HAROLD WARE. PETERS told CHAMBERS he was to learn the set-up and personnel of the Ware apparatus and then to build up a parallel apparatus, using certain members of Ware's group at first and then to branch out.

Again upon J. PETERS' instructions, CHAMBERS, at this time, was to act as a courier between the Ware group in Washington, D. C. and J. PETERS in New York City. Upon CHAMBERS' first arrival in Washington, D. C., some time shortly after the meeting with WARE in New York City, he met HAROLD WARE by pre-arrangement. WARE then took him to the violin studio of his sister, HELEN WARE, which was located on Connecticut Avenue near Du Pont Circle. On this particular trip to Washington, CHAMBERS stayed for one or two days and spent the nights sleeping in a little room that was located just off the front of HELEN WARE'S violin studio. Shortly after this first trip CHAMBERS made a subsequent trip to Washington, and on this occasion HAROLD WARE took him to the apartment of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., which was located on St. Matthew Court. WARE introduced CHAMBERS to COLLINS on this occasion. On this and subsequent visits to the apartment of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., CHAMBERS was introduced under the pseudonym "CARL" to the persons who were gathered at the COLLINS' apartment on these occasions.

CHAMBERS will testify that he met the following persons at the apartment of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.: JOHN ABT, DONALD HISS, CHARLES KRAMER (KRAMER), VICTOR PERLO, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, AND HAROLD WARE.

CHAMBERS will state the above mentioned persons were dues-paying members of a Communist Party underground apparatus operating in Washington, D. C.; that one of his specific duties as a courier at this time was to collect from HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., the Treasurer of this group, Communist Party dues and to deliver them to J. PETERS in New York City. In connection with this group, CHAMBERS will state that there was only one other officer in this group. This officer carried the title of leader, and at the time CHAMBERS first became acquainted with the group HAROLD WARE was the leader. However, after his death, NATHAN WITT succeeded to this position.

While CHAMBERS was attending these first series of meetings in late 1934, he met, for the first time, ALGER HISS. CHAMBERS will testify that this meeting took place in a downtown restaurant in Washington, D. C., and that HAROLD WARE was definitely present at this introduction and probably J. PETERS was also present.

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CHAMBERS will testify that J. PETERS told him he was desirous of having as many as possible of the members of HAROLD WARE'S apparatus transfer from the New Deal agencies in which they were presently employed to "old line" government agencies such as Justice, State, Interior, etc. J. PETERS also told CHAMBERS that, if these people were successful in getting into "old line" government agencies, they were to be made the nucleus of a new underground parallel apparatus. For reasons of clarity, CHAMBERS refers to the Ware group as Apparatus A and the new group which he subsequently formulated as Apparatus B.

CHAMBERS will testify that, at the time he first met ALGER HISS, which was during his first visits to Washington, D. C. in connection with Apparatus A, HISS was employed by the Nye Committee (United States Senate Munitions Committee). CHAMBERS will further testify that, because of the nature of ALGER HISS' employment, he had been taken out of Apparatus A by J. PETERS. (HISS was on loan from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to the Nye Committee from August, 1934 to May, 1935, and thereafter was appointed legal assistant to the Committee and held this position from May to August, 1935). CHAMBERS will state that about this time, late 1934 or early 1935, he moved his family from New York City to St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland. CHAMBERS and his family lived at the St. Paul Street address for a period of some months. During the period that CHAMBERS resided in Baltimore, he had been seeing ALGER HISS for more or less regular intervals, became close friends, and on the occasion of one of these visits HISS informed CHAMBERS that he was just moving or had moved to a furnished apartment on P Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. HISS also related that the lease on the HISS apartment on 28th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. had several months to run and suggested that CHAMBERS and his family might desire to live in the 28th Street residence until such time as the lease terminated.

CHAMBERS will testify that, at no time during these conversations about the 28th Street apartment did HISS mention the fact that CHAMBERS would have to pay any rent during the two months that the lease had to run. CHAMBERS will state that he did not execute a sub-lease and that his moving into this apartment was simply a friendly gesture on the part of ALGER HISS. CHAMBERS will testify that, as a result of this arrangement, he moved his wife and child from Baltimore to the HISS residence on 28th Street. Further, that, since the HISS' new residence on P Street was furnished, it was not necessary for CHAMBERS to move any furniture, other than the baby's bathinette and other incidentals used by the child, to the 28th Street residence.

CHAMBERS will state that, during the period he and his family resided at the 28th Street apartment, PRISCILLA HISS, on one occasion, took his wife and daughter, ELLEN, to a Dr. NICHOLSON, a Pediatrician in Washington, D. C. He will also state that Dr. NICHOLSON was the pediatrician who

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attended Mrs. HISS' son, TIMMY ROBSON. CHAMBERS is uncertain as to the name he used while he resided at the 28th Street apartment, but will state that he may have used the name of GEORGE CROSLY.

CHAMBERS will testify that, at the time he moved into the 28th Street apartment, HISS owned a dark Ford automobile, but that shortly after HISS moved into the P Street residence, he purchased a new gray Plymouth sedan. CHAMBERS will state that he did, with HISS' permission, use the Ford automobile probably prior to his moving to the 28th Street apartment and definitely subsequent thereto. He will state that, after HISS purchased the new Plymouth, the latter decided to get rid of the Ford. HISS proposed to CHAMBERS that the Ford be turned over to the open Communist Party for the use of some poor Party organizer in the South or West.

CHAMBERS will state that he opposed this idea, inasmuch as it would establish a direct link between the open Communist Party and the underground. HISS, however, insisted on doing this and CHAMBERS thereafter discussed this matter directly with J. PETERS, who likewise opposed this transaction. HISS, however, was still insistent. Thereafter, PETERS informed CHAMBERS that he would no longer oppose this action on the part of HISS, and related to CHAMBERS that there was a Communist who either owned or worked at a used car lot and filling station in nearby Washington, and that the disposal of the automobile could be made through this person. CHAMBERS will state, shortly thereafter, while he was in the HISS residence, he distinctly remembers ALGER HISS coming into the apartment, taking off his coat, and stating that he had completed the transaction concerning the Ford automobile, but did not state any detailed information concerning this transaction.

Sometime during ALGER HISS' employment with the Nye Committee, the latter told CHAMBERS the Committee was going to receive some documents from the State Department. CHAMBERS immediately informed J. PETERS of this. However, J. PETERS, at this time, told CHAMBERS that he already knew that the Nye Committee was going to receive State Department documents. J. PETERS then told CHAMBERS that it would be a good idea to obtain photographs of these documents, and at PETERS' request, CHAMBERS thereafter told HISS of J. PETERS' desires.

CHAMBERS will testify that the Committee did receive such documents from the State Department, that ALGER HISS took these to the latter's home on P. Street where CHAMBERS photographed this material with a Leica camera and developed the negatives which were subsequently turned over to J. PETERS by CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS will testify that these documents were few in number and not more than ten. CHAMBERS will state that, sometime shortly after this incident, HISS informed him that the State Department had decided

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not to release any more documents to the Nye Committee, and that this decision was based on the fact that the State Department would not have normally released such documents but had done so under popular pressure of the Nye Committee.

CHAMBERS will testify that he never met or contacted ALGER HISS in the Senate Office Building in Washington, D. C., and will further state that he has never been in this building in his entire life. CHAMBERS will state that he has no definite recollection as to how long HISS was employed by the Nye Committee, but does recall a conversation he had with ALGER HISS, wherein the latter related that ~~STANLEY REED~~, then Solicitor General of the United States, had offered HISS a position in the Department of Justice as Assistant Solicitor General.

CHAMBERS will state that subsequent thereto, he related this information to J. PETERS, and that J. PETERS had instructed that HISS should accept this position. He will further state that, in a subsequent conversation, he relayed J. PETERS' instructions to HISS. (HISS entered the employ of the Solicitor General; Department of Justice, August 15, 1935.) CHAMBERS will testify that he has no definite recollection as to how long HISS was employed by the Justice Department, but will state that sometime thereafter HISS informed him that he had been offered a position as assistant to FRANCIS ~~SAYRE~~, the then Assistant Secretary of State. (HISS became employed by the State Department September 1, 1936.)

CHAMBERS will state that, during this period he was also attempting to make other contacts for the Apparatus. Sometime, probably late in 1935, J. PETERS introduced CHAMBERS to DAVID CARPENTER. PETERS had previously told CHAMBERS that CARPENTER had been in an underground apparatus in Washington, and was connected with some people who might be brought into the new Apparatus B. CHAMBERS subsequently met CARPENTER on a number of occasions in Baltimore, Maryland and Washington, D. C. CARPENTER told CHAMBERS of his connections in Washington, D. C., and thereafter introduced him to HENRY JULIAN W. DLEIGH, who was then employed in the Department of Agriculture, and to ~~WARD~~ ~~PIGMAN~~, who was then employed in the Bureau of Standards. At a later date, sometime in late 1937, CARPENTER introduced CHAMBERS to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, a mathematician who was a civilian employee of the Aberdeen Proving Ground at Aberdeen, Maryland.

CHAMBERS will state that sometime in early 1935, after the departure of ~~UNRICH~~ and ~~ELLINE~~ from the United States, Dr. PHILLIP ~~ROSENBLEITT~~ introduced him to a Soviet agent, whom he knew only under the pseudonym of ~~"BILL."~~ He will testify that Dr. ROSENBLEITT was a New York dentist, who was associated with some of CHAMBERS' prior Soviet contacts in New York City.

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CHAMBERS will state that, during the period he was operating for J. PETERS in Washington, D. C.; he also handled several situations for "BILL" in New York City. He will state that, in several conversations with J. PETERS, at about this general time, the latter requested him to ask "BILL" if he were interested in receiving documents from Government sources. As instructed, CHAMBERS discussed this situation with "BILL" and the latter indicated he was not interested. Sometime thereafter, however, "BILL" told CHAMBERS that he was desirous of seeing some "samples" of such documents.

CHAMBERS will testify that he obtained some material from WADLEIGH and some Government documents from WARD PIGMAN. CHAMBERS thereafter photographed this material and gave the developed negatives to "BILL", who later informed CHAMBERS that he had no interest in such material. CHAMBERS will testify that, from the time of his first meeting with ALGER HISS in late 1934 or early 1935, and his subsequent introduction to WADLEIGH and WARD PIGMAN, and up until the Fall of 1936, he received only one transmission of material from each of these persons; that, in connection with the HISS material, the negatives were turned over to J. PETERS; in connection with WADLEIGH and PIGMAN material, these negatives were turned over to "BILL."

CHAMBERS will state that, in the Fall of 1936, J. PETERS told him that he would be introduced to an individual who would be his boss from that time on, and that he was to execute any orders that were given by this person. Shortly after this conversation, CHAMBERS and J. PETERS went to the vicinity of St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue, New York City, where they met an individual whom J. PETERS introduced to CHAMBERS under the pseudonym of PETER. CHAMBERS will testify that he subsequently ascertained through a conversation with the late General WALTER KRIVITSKY that this individual, PETER, was actually BORRIS BYKOV, a Soviet agent. At the time of this introduction, BYKOV conversed in the German language, and in most of CHAMBERS subsequent conversations with BYKOV the German language was used. He will state that shortly after the introduction, J. PETERS left, and that thereafter BYKOV and himself took several street cars and buses in a series of maneuvers to elude any possible surveillance.

CHAMBERS will state that, on this first meeting BYKOV questioned him at length as to his background, his political beliefs, and to underground activities in which he had previously been engaged. Thereafter, there followed a series of pre-arranged meetings during which BYKOV interrogated CHAMBERS at length concerning the personnel and activities of Apparatus A and Apparatus B in Washington, D. C. He will testify that PETERS told him the latter felt he had a vested interest in the Washington set-up, and was desirous of holding his position in spite of BYKOV'S attempt to take over the Washington set-up. J. PETERS did not press his attempts to maintain his position in the Washington set-up.

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He will state that, after the various persons in the Washington set-up were thoroughly discussed with BYKOV, the latter stated that he wished to give certain persons in Apparatus B money or a gift of some kind "to put them in a productive frame of mind." CHAMBERS will state that, as a result of these discussions, BYKOV decided to purchase four expensive rugs which were to be presented to A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH and ALGER HISS. BYKOV instructed CHAMBERS to contact the above-mentioned persons in Washington, and to inform them that they were to receive these rugs as gifts; that the rugs had been woven in Russia and were being given to them as workers' gifts from the Russian people in gratitude to their American comrades. He will state that BYKOV gave him approximately \$1,000.00 to effect this purchase.

CHAMBERS will relate that, since he had no personal knowledge of how to arrange for the purchase of expensive rugs of this type, he communicated with Professor MEYER SCHAPIRO, a friend of long-standing and who, incidentally, had no connection with the Communist Party, nor with the instant transaction insofar as BYKOV or any other Soviet agents were concerned. CHAMBERS will testify that, at the time he gave the instructions for the purchase of the rugs to SCHAPIRO, he also told the latter that the rugs should be delivered to A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, at the latter's address in Washington, D. C.

CHAMBERS will state that sometime near the Christmas holidays in 1936, he went to Washington, D. C., spoke to A. GEORGE SILVERMAN and told the latter to expect delivery within the very near future of four rugs. He told SILVERMAN, at this time, that the latter was to keep one of the rugs for himself and make a present of one of these rugs to HARRY DEXTER WHITE. CHAMBERS will further state that sometime around the New Year's holidays in 1937, he informed ALGER HISS that a gift of an expensive Oriental rug would be made to him. In order to effect delivery, CHAMBERS accompanied HISS, in the latter's automobile, to a restaurant which was located on the Baltimore Pike, about three or four miles northeast of College Park, Maryland. CHAMBERS will state that he had previously informed SILVERMAN to place one of the rugs in his car and to drive to this parking lot in back of the restaurant on the Baltimore Pike.

CHAMBERS will testify that, as pre-arranged, both cars arrived at the parking lot at the appointed time, and that, thereafter, CHAMBERS got out of HISS' automobile, walked over to SILVERMAN'S car, obtained the rug and returned it to HISS' automobile. CHAMBERS will state that he has no present recollection as to the manner in which the rug purchased for WADLEIGH was delivered. CHAMBERS will further state that, on one of his visits to the HISS residence, the latter took the rug out of some storage space and exhibited it. CHAMBERS recalls that the colors were quite vivid. CHAMBERS will state a short time after the delivery of the aforementioned rugs, BYKOV

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in a conversation, informed CHAMBERS that he wanted to be introduced to some of the personnel in the Washington, D. C. Apparatus B. He will state that the first person he introduced to BYKOV was ALGER HISS, and that the circumstances surrounding this introduction was as follows:

HISS traveled from Washington, D. C. to New York City where CHAMBERS met him on Chambers Street in the vicinity of New York City Hall, and that this happened in the Spring of 1937. HISS and CHAMBERS then proceeded via elevated lines from the Brooklyn Bridge Station in Manhattan to 9th Street and 5th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. They then entered the RKO Prospect Theater and sat in the mezzanine. After sitting there for a short time, BYKOV emerged from the audience, joined HISS and CHAMBERS and the introduction was effected, BYKOV being referred to as "Peter." After the introduction, the three men left the theater and walked to Prospect Park located nearby where they talked. CHAMBERS will state that, at this time, BYKOV could speak practically no English, and that CHAMBERS acted as an interpreter, BYKOV conversing in German. Thereafter, the three men traveled by public conveyance or taxi cab to Chinatown, in lower Manhattan, and all three had supper at the Port Arthur Restaurant.

During this meeting, BYKOV discussed with HISS the possibility of the latter's bringing out documents from the State Department, which might be copied and the originals returned. BYKOV also inquired of HISS whether the latter's brother, DONALD, could procure documents. ALGER HISS informed BYKOV, through CHAMBERS, that he was not sure whether his brother was ready to do this. BYKOV then told CHAMBERS, "Tell him perhaps he could persuade him." CHAMBERS specifically recalled the word "persuade," inasmuch as he had difficulty in translating the word, because of BYKOV'S Russian accentuation of particular German words. During this conversation, BYKOV indicated he was interested in anything that concerned Germany and the Far East, and material concerning the Anti-Comintern Pact. BYKOV did not mention any specific documents that he desired to obtain but merely any documents that might deal with the German and Far Eastern situation.

During this conversation, ALGER HISS agreed to bring documents out of the State Department. After supper, HISS left and BYKOV and CHAMBERS talked for a short time and later parted company. On subsequent occasions shortly after the meeting between BYKOV and HISS, CHAMBERS introduced HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. to BYKOV in a restaurant in Brooklyn, New York, and sometime thereafter introduced BYKOV to A. GEORGE SILVERMAN and HARRY DEXTER WHITE in Washington, D. C. Shortly after BYKOV'S meeting with HISS, which took place probably in the Winter or Spring of 1937, ALGER HISS began to take documents out of the State Department and make them available to CHAMBERS.

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CHAMBERS will testify that the method which HISS used in extracting these documents and turning them over to CHAMBERS was as follows:

ALGER HISS would bring home original documents from the State Department every night "as a matter of custom". On an agreed night CHAMBERS would go to the 30th Street home of ALGER HISS and the latter would turn these documents over to CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS will state, however, that he did not obtain on these visits an accumulation of documents that HISS had been taking home night after night, but only those documents which were in HISS' possession on the night he made the contact. CHAMBERS will relate that he used a zipper brief case for transporting these documents. He would bring an empty brief case to the HISS residence, place the State Department documents therein and would then take them to an apartment located on the corner of Calvert and Madison Streets in Baltimore, Maryland, where CHAMBERS WOULD PHOTOGRAPH THEM. He would then develop the film and leave them in this apartment for a matter of one to three days. CHAMBERS, however, would, after the completion of the photographic work, place these documents in the zipper brief case, travel to Washington, D. C., and turn them over to HISS at the latter's 30th Street residence.

CHAMBERS will testify that this method of obtaining and photographing the documents extended for a period of about two or three months and ending probably in the early summer of 1937. CHAMBERS will testify that the apartment where he would do the photographing was occupied by WILLIAM SPIEGEL and his wife, ANNA; that this apartment was made available to him by DAVID CARPENTER. He will further testify that, just prior to and during the time he photographed documents in this apartment, he procured a Leica camera and other necessary material for photographing and developing documents from BYKOV and that this material remained in the SPIEGEL apartment during the time he was using it as a photographic work shop. He will also testify that he photographed this material on a date which closely coincided with a pre-arranged meeting with BYKOV, and that on the day of these meetings with BYKOV he would obtain the developed film from the SPIEGEL residence and turn the same over to BYKOV.

CHAMBERS will state that, in the beginning the documents obtained from HISS were few in number, but after a period of two or three months they reached the point where there were about twenty documents in each transaction. When the volume of this work increased, CHAMBERS brought this to the attention of BYKOV, who stated that it was not a desirable underground practice for the contact man to be doing the technical work (photographing). A short time after CHAMBERS had this conversation with BYKOV, the latter introduced him, in New York City, to an individual who used the pseudonym FELIX.

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CHAMBERS will testify that he has subsequently observed this individual and knows him to be identical with FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN. On the occasion of this introduction, BYKOV informed FELIX that the latter would have to set-up a photographic arrangement in the City of Baltimore, and that he should photograph all material furnished to him by CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS will state that subsequently FELIX rented an apartment on Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, and from that time on FELIX photographed documents. He will also relate that, at the time FELIX began his operations as the apparatus photographer, he turned over the Leica camera and other equipment he had been using in the SPIEGEL apartment to DAVID CARPENTER. CHAMBERS will further testify that, at the time FELIX entered the apparatus as the photographer, the method of obtaining and processing documents was as follows:

CHAMBERS used the same procedure in obtaining original State Department documents from HISS. However, on the day that CHAMBERS was going to procure documents from ALGER HISS, he would communicate with FELIX in Baltimore and at a pre-arranged time FELIX would drive in the latter's car from Baltimore to Washington where he would meet CHAMBERS at a pre-arranged location in Washington, D. C. FELIX would then return to Baltimore in his car and process the documents. CHAMBERS, however, would travel by train from Washington to Baltimore and at a pre-arranged time and place would meet FELIX in Baltimore and obtain the original State Department documents after which CHAMBERS would then travel by train to Washington and return the documents to ALGER HISS.

On some occasions, however, CHAMBERS would remain in Washington and FELIX would travel to Baltimore, process the documents, travel back to Washington and turn the original documents over to CHAMBERS at some pre-arranged meeting place. CHAMBERS will testify that these transmissions from HISS occurred generally once a week or every ten days. However, there were times when several weeks would go by and CHAMBERS would receive no documents. This was occasioned by vacations that HISS might have taken during this period, or for some other reason would not be in a position to deliver documents.

CHAMBERS will testify that sometime in the Summer of 1937, in a conversation with BYKOV, the latter related that, although HISS was taking original documents from the State Department to his home each night, the apparatus was only getting one night's collection every week or ten days. BYKOV then requested CHAMBERS to see if some arrangement could be effected whereby the pertinent excerpts or copies from the documents that HISS was taking home each night could be obtained, thereby increasing the production of ALGER HISS. CHAMBERS will testify, as a result of this conversation with BYKOV, he had a subsequent talk with ALGER HISS. HISS informed CHAMBERS that his wife, PRISCILLA, had been looking for something to do, and that he would have PRISCILLA make copies of, or excerpts from the documents that he was bringing home each evening.

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CHAMBERS will testify that, as a result of this arrangement, he would obtain on the nights he contacted HISS, not only the original documents which HISS had taken from the State Department that day, but also a number of typed pages consisting of material that was copied from original State Department documents, together with a few hand written notes made by HISS, of documents he could not take out of the State Department. CHAMBERS would have the original as well as the typed excerpts and copies and handwritten notes photographed in the usual way by FELIX, and that same evening he would return the original documents to HISS at the latter's home, but that prior to going there he would burn the typed material and handwritten notes he had received from HISS earlier in the evening.

CHAMBERS will testify that sometime in the Summer of 1937, he had received some information from HARRY DEXTER WHITE, which concerned a monetary plan for the Soviet Union; that he had relayed this information to BYKOV, who did not attach any importance to it at that time. However, a month or so later, probably in the late Summer of 1937, BYKOV contacted CHAMBERS and requested that he immediately see HARRY DEXTER WHITE and attempt to have him expedite the final draft of the above mentioned monetary plan. CHAMBERS then attempted to locate WHITE through A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, but ascertained from the latter that WHITE was on his vacation and was, at that time, at his, WHITE'S, summer home in New Hampshire. Thereafter, CHAMBERS told BYKOV of this and BYKOV requested him to travel to New Hampshire and to impress on WHITE the urgency for completing this project.

CHAMBERS will testify that he informed ALGER HISS of this trip which he was going to make to New Hampshire and it was more or less mutually agreed that this could be accomplished by driving to New Hampshire in HISS' Plymouth. Thereafter, they decided to make it a combination business and pleasure trip and ALGER, PRISCILLA and CHAMBERS travelled from Washington to New Hampshire and return. CHAMBERS will state that they left Washington sometime early in the morning, following Route U. S. #202 and arrived in Thomaston, Connecticut in early evening of the first day and decided to stay in that town overnight. CHAMBERS will relate that they stopped in a tourist home in Thomaston and has some recollection that ALGER HISS signed the guest register for all three. The next morning they continued their trip, again following Route #202 to the summer residence of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. CHAMBERS will also state that ALGER and PRISCILLA parked their automobile on a secondary road near a private road leading into the WHITE residence; that, thereafter, CHAMBERS conversed with WHITE about the monetary plan and left WHITE and joined ALGER and PRISCILLA; that, thereafter, they drove to Peterborough, New Hampshire, where they had supper and arranged to stay in a tourist home overnight.

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CHAMBERS will testify that when they approached Peterborough they observed an advertisement that a summer stock company was staging the play entitled, "She Stoops To Conquer." CHAMBERS recalls seeing this play that evening. The next morning the three individuals left Peterborough and proceeded directly to Washington, D. C.

CHAMBERS will relate that he continued to receive original State Department documents, as well as typed copies, excerpts and handwritten notes of other State Department documents from ALGER HISS upon his periodic visits to the HISS residence at 1245 30th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and later at the HISS residence at 3415 Volta Place, N.W., Washington, D. C., until about April, 1938, when he broke with the Communist Party. He will be expected to identify photographs of the HISS residences at 1245 30th Street and 3415 Volta Place. CHAMBERS will further testify that during this general period from early 1937 until April, 1938, he received U. S. Government documents from WARD PIGMAN, more or less regularly, while the latter was an employee of the U. S. Bureau of Standards. CHAMBERS will likewise testify that HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH produced U. S. Government documents fairly regularly from early 1937 until WADLEIGH went to Turkey on a mission for the State Department in about March, 1938.

CHAMBERS will testify that HARRY DEXTER WHITE produced documents rather intermittently from early 1937, until April, 1938, during which time WHITE was a monetary expert employed by the U. S. Treasury Department.

CHAMBERS will state that he received U. S. Government documents on approximately four or five occasions, from late 1937 until 1938, from FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, when the latter was a civilian employee of the Aberdeen Proving Ground, an installation maintained by the United States Army Engineers, at Aberdeen, Maryland.

CHAMBERS will relate that, probably with one exception, FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN photographed the documents turned over to CHAMBERS by ALGER HISS and FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, and that the material obtained from WARD PIGMAN and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH was photographed by DAVID CARPENTER in an apartment in Washington, D. C., and that the developed negatives were turned over by these two individuals to CHAMBERS, who, in turn, delivered them to BORIS BYKOV in New York City.

CHAMBERS will testify that sometime in 1937, he entered upon a period of questioning and stress, culminating in a decision that the Communist Party was a false and evil doctrine and decided to make a clean break with the Communists. CHAMBERS will state that he planned his break with the Party cautiously and gradually, as he felt that an effort would be made to kill him and probably his family; that one of the first things he did after arriving at this decision was to have the Communist Party obtain a job for him in the United States Government. He got this job by going to J. PETERS and by telling PETERS he could no longer knock around Washington, D. C., without

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some apparent occupation and proposed that the Party get a job for him in the Government. PETERS agreed. Thereafter, CHAMBERS approached GEORGE SILVERMAN and indicated that he wanted a Government job as a cover.

SILVERMAN sent CHAMBERS to ~~IRVING KAPLAN~~, who was then head of the National Research Project. CHAMBERS met KAPLAN in the latter's apartment near Rittenhouse Square in the City of Philadelphia. KAPLAN then requested CHAMBERS to work out a list of his previous employments, which he did, and turned it over to GEORGE SILVERMAN at the request of KAPLAN. Within one week, CHAMBERS went to work for the National Research Project. His work consisted in making an index for reports on the nation's railroads, particularly the Baltimore and Ohio, which the National Research Project was making for, or in cooperation with, the Railroad Retirement Board. CHAMBERS will state that he held this job for a month or two, established the record he desired, and then quit.

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Beginning probably in early 1938, CHAMBERS began to save the typed copies and summaries of original State Department documents which ALGER HISS gave to him from week to week. CHAMBERS also kept, at this time, handwritten notes which ALGER HISS occasionally made in connection with information appearing on documents which HISS was unable to bring out of the State Department. In the week before he broke, he also saved a handwritten memo consisting of four handwritten sheets of paper, which he had received from HARRY DEXTER WHITE, two short strips of developed film on which were reproduced documents that may have been given to him by HISS, three cylinders of undeveloped film containing information supplied by WARD PIGMAN and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. CHAMBERS will testify that it seemed to him that this documentary evidence might prove useful in the future.

CHAMBERS will testify that, probably in the second week of April, 1938, he had a pre-arranged meeting with BORIS BYKOV in New York City, which he failed to keep, and that this incident completed his break with the Communist Party, as well as with BORIS BYKOV and the underground espionage apparatus. Immediately after his break, CHAMBERS took his family to a house owned by a Mr. BUCK that was located on the Old Court Road near Pikesville, Maryland, where they stayed for about one month after which CHAMBERS drove his family to Daytona Beach, Florida. At Daytona Beach, they rented a cottage on the outskirts of the city and remained there for approximately one month after which they returned to their residence on the Old Court Road in Pikesville, Maryland.

CHAMBERS will testify that, on his arrival in Baltimore he made up his mind to re-establish himself in civilian life and purchased a small home on St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland. He entered his daughter at the Park School on Liberty Heights Street in that city. He will testify that sometime during this period, probably in May, 1938, he took the typed and handwritten documents that he had received from ALGER HISS, the hand-

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written memo from HARRY WHITE, the three cans of film, as well as the two strips of film, put them in a large manila envelope and turned them over to his wife's nephew, NATHAN LEVINE, in New York City, requesting the latter to put them away in a good hiding place. He instructed LEVINE that, if anything should happen to him, if he were killed or kidnapped, to make the contents of this envelope public in some way.

CHAMBERS will testify that, in the Fall of 1938, he went to Washington, D. C. and had a conversation with HARRY DEXTER WHITE, at which time he informed WHITE of his break with the Communist Party and attempted to encourage WHITE to break with the Communists. At about this same time, he had a conversation with A. GEORGE SILVERMAN in Washington, D. C., and he related to the latter his break with the Party and suggested that SILVERMAN should break with the Communists. CHAMBERS will further testify that shortly before Christmas, 1938, he paid a visit to the residence of ALGER HISS, who was then living on Volta Place, Washington, D. C., and pleaded with him to break with the Party.

CHAMBERS recalled that PRISCILLA HISS was in the house at the time he entered, and that subsequent thereto, ALGER HISS arrived, and that thereafter HISS and CHAMBERS had a long conversation lasting until early hours of the morning; that CHAMBERS pleaded with ALGER to break with the Party and, although the latter became emotionally upset and cried, he refused to comply with CHAMBERS' wishes. CHAMBERS will testify that he remembers this date particularly, because ALGER HISS asked him what kind of a Christmas his family was going to have and HISS gave him a small wooden rolling pin as a Christmas gift for CHAMBERS' daughter.

CHAMBERS will testify that this was the last time he saw ALGER HISS up until August, 1948, when both he and HISS were witnesses before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and at a later date when there was a confrontation of HISS and CHAMBERS at the Hotel Commodore in New York City.

Further, as to documents and films preserved, CHAMBERS will testify that he did not again refer to these documents until the Fall of 1948, when he was named as a defendant in a libel and slander action brought by ALGER HISS in the United States District Court, District of Maryland. He will state that, on November 14, 1948, he came to New York City, talked to NATHAN LEVINE, and requested that LEVINE obtain for him the envelope which he had turned over to LEVINE in 1938. LEVINE and CHAMBERS then went to 260 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, the home of Mr. and Mrs. BARNET LEVINE, and proceeded to the bathroom in this house. LEVINE then reached into the dumb-waiter shaft in the bathroom, and pulled out a large envelope that was covered with dirt and dust, and handed it to CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS then went to the kitchen in this home, opened the envelope, and made a cursory examination of

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the material. He will state that most of the time LEVINE was in the bathroom cleaning up the mess that was made as a result of pulling this envelope out of its hiding place, but that for a short period of time, LEVINE had an opportunity to see the material which was spread out on the kitchen table. CHAMBERS will testify that shortly thereafter, he put the material back in the envelope and thereafter, LEVINE drove him to the Pennsylvania Station.

CHAMBERS will testify that he observed the following material in this envelope when he opened it in the kitchen:

- 4 small sheets of paper on which appeared handwriting of ALGER HISS;
- 65 typewritten documents received by him from ALGER HISS, and, according to the latter's statements to CHAMBERS, typewritten by PRISCILLA HISS in the HISS residence;
- 4 sheets of yellow paper bearing handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE and given to CHAMBERS by WHITE;
- 2 short strips of developed film;
- 3 cans containing rolls of undeveloped film.

CHAMBERS travelled directly to his farm in Westminster, Maryland. He will testify that he kept this envelope in his home on his farm, and that he did not tell any of the members of his family of its presence there; insofar as he knows, they did not see this envelope. He will state that, on November 15, 1948, he had a conference with his attorneys in Baltimore, RICHARD CLEVELAND and WILLIAM D. McMILLAN, during which time he informed them of the existence of the sixty-five typed documents and the four handwritten memoranda which he had received from ALGER HISS in early 1938. He will state that, at this time, he was scheduled to testify at the pre-trial examination in Baltimore on November 16, 1948, but requested his attorneys to cancel his appearance in order that he could give sufficient thought as to whether he would introduce these documents.

He will state that, on that evening, November 15, 1948, Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. McMILLAN accompanied CHAMBERS to the latter's home where he exhibited the sixty-five typewritten documents, the four handwritten memoranda which he had received from ALGER HISS, and the handwritten material received from HARRY DEXTER WHITE in 1938. He will testify that Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. McMILLAN took possession of the above noted material at the time when they left the CHAMBERS' residence on the night of November 15, 1948.

He will further state that on the morning of November 17, 1948, he had another conference with his attorneys at which time he decided it would be to his advantage to introduce these documents in the pre-trial examination. He will state further that, on this date, November 17, 1948, he did produce at the pre-trial examination, the sixty-five typewritten documents and the four handwritten memoranda that he had received previously from ALGER HISS.

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With respect to the handwritten memoranda CHAMBERS obtained from HARRY DEXTER WHITE, in 1938, he has not seen this material since he turned it over to Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. McMILLAN on the night of November 15, 1948.

CHAMBERS will testify that, with respect to the two strips of developed film and three cans of undeveloped film, he kept this material at his farm from early morning of November 15, 1948, until December 2, 1948, at which time they were turned over to DONALD APPELL and WILLIAM WHEELER, two investigators for the House Un-American Activities Committee in response to a subpoena duces tecum.

With further reference to the strips of developed film and the three cans of undeveloped film, CHAMBERS stated that he kept this material in his home on the farm until about two days before this material was subpoenaed, at which time he secreted them in a pumpkin outside of his farmhouse.

He will further state that sometime around the end of November, 1948, ROBERT L. STRIPLING and Congressman RICHARD NIXON visited CHAMBERS at his farm and questioned him concerning the story that had been related by a JERRY KLUTZ, a Washington Post newspaper reporter, as to the fact that sensational developments had taken place in the HISS-CHAMBERS case in Baltimore. CHAMBERS, at first, refused to comment on the nature of these sensational developments, but subsequently did admit that there had been some developments, but did not comment beyond that.

CHAMBERS will testify that, on the morning of December 2, 1948, he was scheduled to appear before a Loyalty hearing board in Washington, relative to a hearing being afforded RICHARD POST, and just prior to his departure from his home, he received a telephone call from Mr. STRIPLING, requesting that the next time CHAMBERS was in Washington, he should drop by the House Office Building. CHAMBERS then informed STRIPLING that he intended to be in Washington that day and would see STRIPLING at that time. He will further relate that he arrived in Washington too early to appear before the Loyalty Hearing Board and dropped into the House Office Building, at which time STRIPLING served him with a subpoena duces tecum. After this service, STRIPLING inquired of CHAMBERS if he had any further documentary evidence in connection with this matter, and CHAMBERS replied that he had, and that this was located at his farm. Arrangements were made for CHAMBERS to return to the House Office Building after his testimony before the Loyalty Hearing Board, at which time STRIPLING had indicated a desire to accompany CHAMBERS to the latter's farm in order to obtain additional evidence.

CHAMBERS will state that at about 5 o'clock on December 2, 1948, he returned to the House Office Building, but, at this time, STRIPLING informed him that he would be unable to go to the CHAMBERS farm, but was requesting that DONALD APPELL and WILLIAM WHEELER, investigators for the

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House Un-American Activities Committee accompany CHAMBERS to his farm. Upon arrival at the farm, APPELL and WHEELER were taken into the kitchen by CHAMBERS and thereafter, CHAMBERS proceeded to the pumpkin patch and intended to bring the film back to these two investigators. He will state, however, that APPELL and WHEELER followed him, and that, when they arrived at the pumpkin patch, CHAMBERS took the top off one of the pumpkins, reached in and obtained the three rolls of film and the two strips, giving them to APPELL in WHEELER'S presence. Mr. CHAMBERS will state that, since this time, he has not had occasion to examine this material. Insofar as CHAMBERS' description of and ability to identify the above mentioned film, he will testify that on one occasion while the film was in the CHAMBERS house on the latter's farm, he examined the two strips of developed film with a reading glass, and observed that the name of FRANCIS SAYRE and WILLIAM BULLITT appeared on one or more of these documents.

He can testify that this film contains several frames of an "aide memoire", and that part of this memoire is in the German language. Insofar as the three cans of undeveloped film, Mr. CHAMBERS can only recall that the the lids on two of these cans were secured with what he calls bicycle tape; that the lid on the third can was partially ajar; and that he could observe a wad of paper covering the contents of this can.

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He will state that, in 1935, he purchased a used Ford automobile in New York City with funds supplied by J. PETERS, and had this car registered in New York in the name of DAVID BREEN; that this automobile was used in his work with the Communist Party underground.

In the latter part of 1937, CHAMBERS was using this car without the knowledge of BORRIS BYKOV, his Soviet superior. He will state that he approached BYKOV and advised the latter it would be necessary to purchase an automobile in connection with his espionage activities, and that he needed five hundred dollars for this purchase. BYKOV then informed him he did not have the money at the moment. CHAMBERS will state he told BYKOV this amount could be borrowed from ALGER HISS, and that BYKOV told him to get the money from HISS, and that the latter would be paid at a later date.

He will state that he did make this loan from ALGER HISS and was told that this money was taken out of the HISS account at the Riggs National Bank in Washington, D. C., and that this withdrawal had just about depleted the HISS account.

Sometime in the Summer of 1937, in Baltimore, CHAMBERS had the title of the old Ford automobile, purchased in 1935 at New York, transferred from the name of DAVID BREEN to his wife's name.

After obtaining this loan from HISS, he gave the money to his wife, who took the old Ford to the Schmidt Motor Company at Randallstown, Maryland, and traded it in on a new 1937 Ford, paying the balance due in cash.

CHAMBERS will state that, from the end of 1937 until April, 1938, when he broke with the Party, HISS did not make any demands on him for repayment of this loan. He will state that shortly before he broke with the apparatus, in April, 1938, BYKOV gave him approximately two thousand dollars which represented salary and expenses due, a reserve fund, and repayment of the loan to ALGER HISS.

CHAMBERS will state that neither at this time nor any time thereafter did he pay or offer to pay this loan or any part thereof to ALGER HISS. (According to bank records, a withdrawal of \$400.00 was made from the savings account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., on November 19, 1937, leaving a balance of \$40.46. On November 23, 1937, a 1937 Ford automobile was purchased by ESTHER CHAMBERS at the Schmidt Motor Company, Randallstown, Maryland. A 1934 Ford was traded in and four hundred eighty six dollars and seventy five cents was paid in cash for the purchase).

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WHITTAKER CHAMBERS will be expected to introduce the following documents:

1. A slip of paper bearing pencilled handwriting beginning "M 28 Telp. ~~Mary Martin~~ widow of Hugh Martin...." (Q1)
2. A slip of paper bearing pencilled handwriting beginning "About March 2 U. S. embassy in Paris called...." (Q2)
3. Two slips of paper bearing pencilled handwriting beginning "March 3 Johnson U. S. charge...." and "end of the current...." (Q3)
4. A slip of paper bearing pencilled handwriting beginning "Mar 11 Gauss U.S. consul at Shanghai...." (Q4)
5. One typewritten page, with pencilled date 1/7/38, beginning "Reliable source reports that since signing...." (Q5)
6. One typewritten letter dated February 11, 1938 beginning "I feel that you will wish to have knowledge...." (Q6)
7. One typewritten page captioned as follows:
"VOLUNTARY REPORT NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION OF MANCHUKUO" (Q7)
8. One typewritten page captioned as follows: "NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION OF 'MANCHUKUO' TABLE OF CONTENTS...." (Q8)
9. One typewritten page captioned as follows:
"I NEED FOR NEW POLICY IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MANCHUKUO" (Q9)
10. One typewritten page captioned as follows:
"II OUTLINE OF NEW PLAN" (Q10)
11. One typewritten page beginning:
"3. The Manchoukuo Government shall guarantee...." (Q11)
12. One typewritten page beginning:
"The following table is said to be the list...." (Q12)
13. One typewritten page beginning:
"4. The company will be capitalized...." (Q13)

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14. One typewritten page captioned as follows:
"III BACKGROUND OF YOSHISUKE AIKAWA...." (Q14)
15. One typewritten page captioned as follows:
"Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha" (Q15)
16. One typewritten page captioned as follows:
"Companies Controlled by Japan Industries Ltd." (Q16)
17. One typewritten page beginning:
"III. Automotive Manufacturing Industries" (Q17)
18. One typewritten page beginning:
"VI B. Victor Talking Machine Co...." (Q18)
19. One typewritten page captioned as follows:
"IV ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC FACTORS INVOLVED" (Q19)
20. One typewritten page beginning:
"(d) the political support of the Japanese Army...." (Q20)
21. One typewritten page beginning:
"Mr. Aikawa and his company just as abruptly...." (Q21)
22. One typewritten page beginning:
"Europe Jan. 5. Bullitt cabled from Paris...." (Q22)
23. One typewritten page beginning:
"Europe England Jan. 24. Johnson, U.S. Charge at London...." (Q23)
24. One typewritten page beginning:
"Far East Jan22. from Tsingtao, Dorn...." (Q24)
25. One typewritten page beginning:
"Great Britain Jan. 28. Johnson U.S. Charge in London...." (Q25)
26. One typewritten page beginning:
"Far East Jan. 29. Lockhart of U. S. Embassy at Peiping...." (Q26)
27. One typewritten page dated Feb. 7, 1938 and captioned:
"The Significance of the Establishment of the Manchukuo Heavy Industries Development Company!...." (Q27)

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28. One typewritten page beginning:
"Army controls and is practically synonymous...." (Q28)
29. One typewritten page beginning:
"as a result of the deal additional resources...." (Q29)
30. One typewritten page beginning:
"Far East Feb. 11. Lockhart, U.S. Counselor of
Embassy...." (Q30)
31. One typewritten page beginning:
"February 9, 1938 Yokohama reports that Mr. Aikawa...."(Q31)
32. One typewritten letter dated "Berlin February 12, 1938"
beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington, 52, February 12, noon.
With reference to the final paragraph of Geneva's...." (Q32)
33. One typewritten page of letter dated Tokyo, February 12,
1938 beginning:
Secretary of State, Washington. 100, February 12, noon.
Strictly Confidential. One. My British colleague...."(Q33)
34. One typewritten page beginning:
"interests that he contemplates recommending...." (Q34)
35. One typewritten letter dated Vienna, February 13, 1938
beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington 17, February 13, 6 p.m.
My 16, February 13, 1 p.m. Reports from reliable source"(Q35)
36. One typewritten page of letter dated Vienna, Feb. 14, 1938
beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington. 18, February 14, 9 p.m.
My telegram No. 16, February 13th. Have just seen...." (Q36)
37. One typewritten page beginning:
"I queried Schmidt with regard to the Italian attitude.."(Q37)
38. One typewritten letter dated Berlin, Feb. 14, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington. 56, February 14, 7 p.m.
One. In a conversation with the British Ambassador...." (Q38)
39. One typewritten letter dated Peiping via N.R., Feb. 14, 1938
beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington, 110, February 14, 6p.m.
Embassy's 104, February 11, 5 p.m. One. Passenger trains.."(Q39)

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40. One typewritten letter dated Chefoo via N.R. Feb. 14, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington. February 14, 2 p.m. Japanese marines have been proceeding eastward...." (Q40)
41. One typewritten letter dated Feb. 15, 1938 beginning:
"Telegram sent AMLEGATION VIENNA 6. Your No. 18, February 14, The Department has found your recent telegraphic reports...." (Q41)
42. One typewritten letter dated Vienna, Feb. 15, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington. Rush. 20, February 14, 1 p.m. My telegram February 12, 9 p.m. Dined last night.." (Q42)
43. One typewritten letter dated Paris, February 15, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington, 241, February 15, 4 p.m. Reference my 194, February 4, 6 p.m. Confidential. The same informants in the Austrian Legation advised...." (Q43)
44. One typewritten page of letter dated Paris, Feb. 15, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State Washington 240, February 15, 3 p.m. Section One. I have just discussed with Leger...." (Q44)
45. One typewritten page beginning:
"an intensification of British war preparations...." (Q45)
46. One typewritten page of letter dated Vienna, Feb. 16, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington, Rush. 25, Have just seen Minister for Foreign Affairs Schmidt..." (Q46)
47. One typewritten page beginning:
"undertake some new adventure...." (Q47)
48. One typewritten letter dated Paris, Feb. 16, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington. 255, February 16, 9 p.m. In conversation today the Belgian Ambassador...." (Q48)
49. One typewritten letter dated London, Feb. 16, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington. 136, February 16, 7 p.m. Your 57, February 4, 7 p.m., and previous. Strictly confidential. Admiral Lord Chatfield talked informally..." (Q49)

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50. One typewritten page of letter dated Paris, February 16, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington, 249 February 16, 5 p.m.
Strictly confidential for the Secretary.
The Austrian Minister has just read to me a telegram...."(Q50)
51. One typewritten page beginning:
"per cent Nazi by conviction although...." (Q51)
52. One typewritten letter dated Tientsin via NR., Feb. 17, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington. 39, February 17, 2 p.m.
My No. 29, February 11, noon.
I have been reliably informed that 412,000 gallons...." (Q52)
53. One typewritten letter dated Tokyo, Feb. 17, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington. 111, February 17, 5 p.m.
The British Ambassador today furnished...." (Q53)
54. One typewritten letter dated Berlin, Feb. 17, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington. 60, February 17, 6 p.m.
This evening's press announces that the new...." (Q54)
55. One typewritten letter dated Paris, Feb. 17, 1938, beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington. 269, February 17, 9 p.m.
The Foreign Office states that Francois Poncet...." (Q55)
56. One typewritten letter dated February 18, 1938, captioned:
"German Domination of Central Europe and Czechoslovak trade agreement" (Q56)
57. One typewritten page beginning:
"Austria, Germany Feb. 16 Wiley, U. S. Charge at Vienna.." (Q57)
58. One typewritten page beginning:
"London, No. 257, March 28, 8 p.m. My 241, March 23, 7 p.m.
I have just finished an hour's talk with Grandi...." (Q58)
59. One typewritten page beginning:
"March 29.. Carr, U. S. Minister at Prague, cabled...." (Q59)
60. One typewritten page beginning:
"Warsaw. No. 38, March 29, 4 p.m. One. I learn following.."(Q60)
61. One typewritten page beginning:
"Rome 77, March 29, noon. My 69, March 20 noon.
The Embassy learns that in the course of the conversation.."(Q61)

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62. One typewritten page beginning:
"March 26, Lane, U.S. Minister at Belgrade, cabled...." (Q62)
63. One typewritten page beginning:
"(Germany) March 26. Ravndal, U. S. consul at Buenos Aires.." (Q63)
64. One typewritten page beginning:
"March 28. U.S. consul at Tampico, Mexico...." (Q64)
65. One typewritten page beginning:
"March 28. Phillips, U.S. Ambassador at Rome...." (Q65)
66. One typewritten page beginning:
"England. On March 29, Kennedy, U.S. Ambassador...." (Q66)
67. One typewritten page beginning:
"Far East. March 28. Grew, U. S. Ambassador to Tokyo...." (Q67)
68. One typewritten page beginning:
"Japan, On March 30 the Department cabled...." (Q68)
69. One typewritten letter dated 'American Consulate, Yokohama,'
Japan, January 6, 1938 and captioned as follows:
"Subject: ENCLOSING A REPORT ON THE NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION
IN 'MANCHUKUO'" (Q69)
70. One metal clasp manila envelope containing initials and date
in ink under flap as follows:
"R.F.C. 11-26-48" (Q132)

Items 1 to 69 inclusive are the documents listed previously above on page 3 of this report as items A and B. The last item above, #70, is the manila envelope in which all items, A through E, were contained when delivered to NATHAN L. LEVINE by CHAMBERS, and in which they remained until retrieved by CHAMBERS on November 14, 1948.

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IDENTIFICATION OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

The exhibits introduced by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at the pre trial hearing at Baltimore, Maryland on November 17, 1948, through his Attorney, RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, have been variously designated by the following exhibit numbers:

<u>Number in This Report</u>	<u>Number Assigned By F.B.I. Laboratory</u>	<u>Number Assigned by Baltimore Court Reporter on 11/17/49</u>
1	Q 1	1
2	Q 2	2
3	Q 3	3
4	Q 4	4
5	Q 5	10
6	Q 6	15
7	Q 7	6
8	Q 8	7
9	Q 9	8
10	Q 10	8
11	Q 11	8
12	Q 12	8
13	Q 13	8
14	Q 14	8
15	Q 15	8
16	Q 16	8

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Number in
This Report

Number Assigned
By F.B.I. Laboratory

Number Assigned by Baltimore
Court Reporter on 11/17/49

17	Q 17	8
18	Q 18	8
19	Q 19	8
20	Q 20	8
21	Q 21	8
22	Q 22	9
23	Q 23	11
24	Q 24	11
25	Q 25	11
26	Q 26	11
27	Q 27	12
28	Q 28	12
29	Q 29	12
30	Q 30	14
31	Q 31	13
32	Q 32	16
33	Q 33	17
34	Q 34	17
35	Q 35	18
36	Q 36	22
37	Q 37	22

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<u>Number in This Report</u>	<u>Number Assigned By F.B.I. Laboratory</u>	<u>Number Assigned by Baltimore Court Reporter on 11/17/49</u>
38	Q 38	19
39	Q 39	20
40	Q 40	21
41	Q 41	25
42	Q 42	23
43	Q 43	26
44	Q 44	24
45	Q 45	24
46	Q 46	30
47	Q 47	30
48	Q 48	29
49	Q 49	27
50	Q 50	28
51	Q 51	28
52	Q 52	32
53	Q 53	33
54	Q 54	34
55	Q 55	35
56	Q 56	36
57	Q 57	31
58	Q 58	37
59	Q 59	44

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<u>Number in This Report</u>	<u>Number Assigned by F. B. I. Laboratory</u>	<u>Number Assigned by Baltimore Court Reporter on 11/17/49</u>
60	Q 60	45
61	Q 61	43
62	Q 62	39
63	Q 63	38
64	Q 64	41
65	Q 65	40
66	Q 66	47
67	Q 67	42
68	Q 68	46
69	Q 69	5
70	Q 132	None assigned

Photostatic copies of the above documents were exhibited to the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York but were not offered or marked in evidence before this Grand Jury.

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Chairman,
House Committee on Un-American Activities,
Washington, D. C.

or designated, qualified representative who can also testify of his own knowledge as hereinafter noted.

Subpoena duces tecum to produce the original wrappings, cans, holders or other objects within which were inclosed three rolls of undeveloped photographic film which had been exposed together with these three rolls of film which have since been developed and prints or photographs made thereof, and which original three cans or containers and the rolls of undeveloped exposed film were received by the Committee on Subpoena December 2, 1948, from JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by DONALD APPELL and WILLIAM WHEELER, representatives of and acting on such subpoena issued by the Committee.

Such Chairman or representative will be expected to testify as to, and should be directed to bring all necessary records to show the custody of and who handled this film while in their possession, including the development of same in laboratory of a photographer of U. S. Veterans Administration, and the making of prints or photographic copies from same after development as noted.

Further such Chairman or representative should be directed to produce also two strips of developed film as delivered by JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on December 2, 1948, in answer to H.U.A.C. Subpoena to DONALD APPELL and WILLIAM WHEELER, Agents of the H.U.A.C.

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DONALD T. APPELL
Investigator, H.C.U.A.
3241 Terrace Drive
Silver Hill, Maryland

APPELL will be expected to testify that at about 10:45 PM on December 2, 1948, while accompanied by WILLIAM A. WHEELER, an H.C.U.A. investigator, he received from JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, at the latter's farm near Westminster, Maryland, five rolls of 35 mm film which CHAMBERS took from a hollowed-out pumpkin. Two rolls of this film were already processed and three rolls were unprocessed. He will testify that the processed film was wrapped in waxed paper, and that before he and WHEELER unwrapped this package they assumed that the package contained only one roll of film. He will testify that the unprocessed film was in three aluminum cylinders, and that the rim on one of these cylinders was badly bent. He will testify that after receiving this film from CHAMBERS, he and WHEELER proceeded immediately by car to the American Cafe, a public eating place located on the main street of Westminster, Maryland, arriving at this cafe at about 11:00 PM. He will testify that upon arriving in the cafe, he and WHEELER unwrapped the processed film, discovered that it consisted of two rolls, and that WHEELER marked it "12-2-48 W" and he marked it with a "T".

He will testify that at this time the aluminum cylinders containing the unprocessed film were also marked in a similar manner by him and WHEELER and that when this marking was completed he and WHEELER left the American Cafe and proceeded by car to Washington, D. C., arriving in Washington about midnight.

He will testify that he dropped WHEELER at the latter's home, 3924 Southern Ave., S.E., Washington, D. C., and he went to his own home with the film, which he placed in a handkerchief drawer in a bureau in his bedroom just before he retired. He will state that on December 2, 1948, no one other than he, WHEELER and CHAMBERS handled this film.

APPELL will testify that on December 3, 1948, he left his home with the film, picked up WHEELER at the latter's home at about 9:00 AM and drove to the office of the H.C.U.A., 226 Old House Office Building, where the film was delivered into the hands of ROBERT STRIPLING, Chief Investigator of the H.C.U.A. He will testify that WHEELER left the office and shortly thereafter he returned to the H.C.U.A. office with an enlarger. He will testify that he, WHEELER, and STRIPLING read the processed film with the use of the enlarger until they observed the words "Confidential State Department."

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He will testify that upon observing these words, STRIPLING told him to take the three rolls of unprocessed film to the Veterans Administration to be processed by PHILLIP L. SCHMITZ, and STRIPLING instructed WHEELER to take the two processed rolls of film to the home of LON THOMAS, 2043 Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia, where prints should be made in THOMAS' home photographic laboratory. He will state that he proceeded to the Veterans Administration where he and PHILLIP L. SCHMITZ processed the three rolls of film in the darkroom at the Veterans Administration; that an individual known only to him as GESSELL, (HAROLD GESELL, 8 Lee Avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland), a superior of SCHMITZ, looked at the film after it was processed. He will testify that after the film was processed he took the three rolls of film to the home of LON THOMAS, arriving there at about 4:00 PM on December 3, 1948, and he, WHEELER, and THOMAS made prints from two of the three rolls of film he had processed, the third roll being light-struck and completely black, on which no negatives can be observed. He will state that at about 6:15 PM he took some of the prints which had been made, left THOMAS' residence and returned to the H.C.U.A. office. He will testify that on December 3, 1948, the following markings were placed on each of the three films developed by SCHMITZ: WHEELER marked the films "12-3-48 W" and he, APPELL, marked each film with the single letter "T." He will state that a photographer, whose identity is unknown, employed by the Acme Photograph Corporation took a photograph showing LEWIS T. RUSSELL, E. E. MCKILLIPS, ROBERT GASTON, ROBERT STRIPLING, WILLIAM WHEELER, and he grouped about the film which was resting on a table, and that after this photograph was taken the film was placed in the office safe. He will testify that subsequent to December 3, 1948, he did not have actual possession of these films.

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~~WILLIAM A. WHEELER~~
Investigator, H.C.U.A.
3924 Southern Avenue, S.E.,
Washington, D. C.

WHEELER will be expected to testify that at about 10:45 PM on December 2, 1948, while accompanied by DONALD T. APPELL, an H.C.U.A. investigator, he received from JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, at the latter's farm near Westminster, Maryland, five rolls of 35mm film which CHAMBERS took from a hollowed-out pumpkin. Two rolls of this film were already processed and three rolls were unprocessed. He will testify that the processed film was wrapped in waxed paper, and that before he and APPELL unwrapped this package they assumed that the package contained only one roll of film. He will testify that the unprocessed film was in three aluminum cylinders, and that the rim on one of these cylinders was badly bent. He will testify that after receiving this film from CHAMBERS, he and APPELL proceeded immediately by car to the American Cafe, a public eating place located on the main street of Westminster, Maryland, arriving at this cafe at about 11:00 PM. He will testify that upon arriving in the cafe, he and APPELL unwrapped the processed film, discovered that it consisted of two rolls, and that he thereupon marked it "12-2-48 W," and APPELL marked it with a "T."

He will testify that at this time the aluminum cylinders containing the unprocessed film were also marked in a similar manner by him and APPELL, and that when this marking was completed he and APPELL left the American Cafe and proceeded by car to Washington, D. C., arriving in Washington about midnight.

He will testify that after arriving in Washington, D. C., APPELL dropped him at his home and APPELL maintained possession of the film at this time.

WHEELER will further testify that at about 9:00 AM on December 3, 1948, APPELL picked him up at his home and that they drove to the office of the H.C.U.A., 226 Old House Office Building, where the film was delivered to ROBERT STRIPING, Chief Investigator. He will testify that thereafter he returned to his home and procured an enlarger which he brought back to the H.C.U.A. office and with the use of this enlarge he, STRIPING and APPELL read the developed film until they observed the words "Confidential State Department," whereupon STRIPING instructed APPELL to take the three rolls of unprocessed film to the Veterans Administration to be processed there by one

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PHILIP I. ~~SCHMITZ~~. He will testify that STRIPLING instructed him to take the two processed rolls of film to the home of one LON THOMAS, 2043 Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia, and to make prints of them in THOMAS' home photographic laboratory. WHEELER can testify that with the two rolls of developed film he proceeded to the home of THOMAS, arriving there about 10:00AM and he and THOMAS thereafter made prints from these two rolls of film. He will testify that subsequently APPELL arrived with three rolls of film, which was previously unprocessed, and that after APPELL'S arrival he, THOMAS and APPELL made prints from two of the three rolls which APPELL brought with him, the third roll having been light struck, completely black and having no negatives which could be observed. WHEELER will testify that at about 6:15PM on this day, APPELL left THOMAS' residence with some of the prints which had been made and that at about 7:00 PM, he left the THOMAS' residence with all of the microfilm given to him and APPELL by CHAMBERS on the previous day, and the remainder of the prints prepared by he, THOMAS and APPELL, and returned to the office of the H.C.U.A. He will testify that on this day, he placed the following markings on the three microfilms which had been previously unprocessed "12-3-48 W" and that APPELL placed the letter "T" on all the microfilms. These markings were made subsequent to the processing of the films by the Veterans Administration.

WHEELER will testify that when he returned to the office of the H.C.U.A. on the evening of December 3, 1948, a photographer, whose identity is unknown to him, but who is employed by the Acme Photograph Corporation, made a news photograph of the film. This picture shows LEWIS I. RUSSELL, C. E. ~~McKILLIPS~~, ROBERT GASTON, DONALD APPELL, ROBERT STRIPLING and WILLIAM WHEELER grouped about the rolls of film which are resting on a table. He will testify that thereafter, the film was placed in the office safe and C. E. McKILLIPS, an H.C.U.A. investigator, was assigned to guard the safe throughout the entire night of December 3, 1948.

WHEELER will testify that on December 4, 1948, to his knowledge, the film remained in the safe during the entire day and the Capitol Police, after relieving McKILLIPS, have maintained a twenty-four hour guard on the safe since that day.

WHEELER will testify that at about 7:00 AM on December 5, 1948, he removed the films from the H. C. U. A. safe and drove with them to the house of LON THOMAS where he and THOMAS made one print of each frame. The films were never out of his sight on this occasion and were handled only by himself and THOMAS. He will testify that the prints which he and THOMAS prepared on this occasion are the ones which were subsequently displayed to

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the Grand Jury on December 6, 1948. Further, that after these prints were prepared, he returned directly from THOMAS' home to the H.C.U.A. and marked three of the rolls of film as follows:

- (1) "12-5-48 1-X" (This roll was subsequently designated Grand Jury Exhibit #51)
- (2) "12-5-48 1-B W" (This roll was subsequently designated Grand Jury Exhibit #48)
- (3) "12-5-48 1-A W" (This roll was subsequently designated Grand Jury Exhibit #47)

He will testify that at about 1:00 PM on December 5, 1948, he placed the films in the safe in the H.C.U.A. office and, to his knowledge, they remained there through December 12, 1948.

He will testify that about 6:30 AM, December 13, 1948, he took all of the film from the HCUA safe, placed them in a large envelope, then in his coat pocket, and in the company of DONALD T. APPELL and Representative RICHARD N. NIXON, boarded the 7:00 AM train for New York City. However, due to a train wreck, they did not arrive at New York until about 3:00 PM. During this entire trip, the films remained in his pocket. He will testify that after their arrival in New York they proceeded to the United States Court House, the site of the Grand Jury hearing, and that just prior to Representative NIXON'S entry into the Grand Jury room, he handed the film to Mr. NIXON who brought it into the Grand Jury room. Thereafter, NIXON had the film in his possession for about one hour after which he returned it to WHEELER who brought it to the office of S.A.A.G. T. J. DONEGAN. Here the film was handled by Messrs. DONEGAN, CAMPBELL and WHEARTY of the Justice Department, and U.S.A. JOHN F. X. MCGOHEY, S.D.N.Y., but was not out of sight of WHEELER. Here, also, the two rolls of film which were already processed when obtained by WHEELER were marked "G.J. #47" and "G.J. #48" respectively, and each initialed "I.F.G." by a young lady unknown to WHEELER. (IDA F. GOLD, Grand Jury stenographer). Here, also, the three rolls of film processed by the Veterans Administration were marked respectively "G.J. #49 I.F.G.", "G.J. #50 I.F.G.", and "G.J. #51 I.F.G." The designation G.J. #50 was assigned to the light-struck film on which no negatives could be developed.

WHEELER will testify that immediately after this marking of the film was completed, he placed the film in his pocket and proceeded by train to Washington where he arrived about midnight, and proceeded directly to the H.C.U.A.

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office and placed the films in the office safe.

He will testify that about 11:00 AM the following day, December 14, 1948, he removed those films marked G. J. #49, 50, and 51 from the safe and brought them to headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, where LYNDAL SHANYFELT, FBI Laboratory Photographer prepared copies of them in his presence. Thereafter, WHEELER returned these films to the H.C.U.A. office safe. Further, about 4:30 PM, on the same date, he removed the microfilm marked "G.J. #48" from the H.C.U.A. and brought it to FBI headquarters where copies of it were prepared by LYNDAL SHANYFELT, in WHEELER'S presence, of the FBI Laboratory. Thereafter, this roll was returned by WHEELER to the H.C.U.A. safe, and at about 6:00 PM the film marked "G.J. #47" was brought by WHEELER to the FBI Laboratory and copies were prepared from it in WHEELER'S presence. WHEELER will testify that immediately upon completion of this project, he returned the film marked "G.J. #47" to the H.C.U.A. safe in which the other films had been previously placed.

WHEELER will testify that during the period from December 15, 1948 to December 20, 1948, the films reposed in the H.C.U.A. safe, and, to his knowledge, were not removed or disturbed.

WHEELER will testify that at about 7:00 PM, on December 20, 1948, he removed all five rolls of film marked G.J. "47 through 51 and placed the films in an envelope which he placed in his pocket. Further, that he then proceeded to Union Station, Washington, D. C., where he was joined by Special Agent ROBERT K. McQUEEN of the FBI, and that together they boarded a Pennsylvania R.R. train for Rochester, New York, at about 8:00 PM. He will testify that he and Agent McQUEEN had a bedroom on this train, and that while he slept the film reposed under a pillow used by him. He will testify that at about 9:10 AM, on the morning of December 21, 1948, they arrived at Rochester, New York, were met by Special Agent CHARLES HARKINS of the FBI and driven to the Kodak Park Works of the Eastman Kodak Company. WHEELER will testify that here microfilm rolls marked G.J. #48, 49, 50, and 51 were handled and examined by HENRY T. IRELAND, Superintendent, and JOSEPH C. GOLAN, Assistant Superintendent of the Cine and Sheet Film Department, Kodak Park Works, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York. He will testify that these individuals only conducted visual and microscopic tests of these films in order to determine the date of its manufacture, after which GOLAN and IRELAND marked the two rolls of film marked "G.J. #48" and "G.J. #49", as follows: "J.C.G. 12-21-48 H.I." WHEELER will testify that throughout these examinations the film was never out of his sight.

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He will testify that upon conclusion of the examinations he replaced the film in his pocket and he and Special Agent McQUEEN proceeded to Rochester Airport where they boarded a plane for Newark, New Jersey. Upon arriving at Newark, they proceeded by train to New Brunswick, New Jersey, arriving about 9:30 PM and registered in and occupied one room at the Roger Smith Hotel. WHEELER will testify that he slept with the film under his pillow.

WHEELER will testify that on the morning of December 21, 1948, he placed the envelope containing the five microfilms in his pocket and he and Special Agent McQUEEN proceeded to the Du Pont Plant at Parlin, New Jersey, where the microfilm marked G.J. #47 was handled and examined by GEORGE F. HUNTER, Chief Supervisor, Finishing Area, and DEWEY BALDSEFEN, Group Leader in Charge of Emulsion Research, Du Pont Photograph Productions Department. He will testify that this film was subjected to a sensitometric test, a physical non-chemical test, by these individuals, that the film was always in his sight, and that upon completion of the tests HUNTER marked the film "12-22-48 G.F.H." while BALDSEFEN marked it "12-22-48 W.D.B." He will testify that he then placed microfilm marked "G.J. #47" in the envelope with the other films and he and Special Agent McQUEEN returned to New Brunswick and boarded a 2:09 PM train for Washington, D. C., arriving there about 6:15 PM whereupon WHEELER proceeded directly to the H.C.U.A. office and placed all five microfilms in the office safe.

WHEELER will testify that from December 23, 1948, through February 14, 1949, to his knowledge, the films remained in the H.C.U.A. safe. He will further testify that after their return to the safe on February 15, 1949, after having been removed for several hours by C. E. McKILLIPS for FBI examination, the films have remained in the safe and have been removed on only one occasion, namely on March 14, 1949, where WHEELER removed the films briefly to examine them to verify that his notes reflected exactly the markings on each film.

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PHILLIP L. SCHMITZ
Document Analyst, Veterans Administration
413 Atlantic, S.E.
Washington, D.C.

SCHMITZ, a former employee of the FBI Laboratory, will be expected to testify that on December 3, 1948, at about 10:00 AM, DONALD T. APPELL, of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, came to his office with three rolls of unprocessed film, and a letter bearing the date of December 3, 1948, addressed to Mr. JOHN R. GALBRAITH, Director of Inspections & Investigations Section of the Veterans Administration, from ROBERT E. STRIPLING, Chief Investigator, HCUA. He will testify that STRIPLING, in this letter, requested Mr. GALBRAITH to permit the development in his section of three rolls of 35 mm film; that GALBRAITH approved this request; and that HAROLD GESELL, Chief of the Identification & Detection Section, requested him to do the actual development of the films. He will testify that APPELL remained with him during the development of the films; that the first roll of film developed entirely black, and he was of the opinion that it had been previously exposed to light; and that the other two rolls of film developed in such a fashion as to be legible but not extremely clear. He will testify that after the films were developed, GESELL viewed the films in that GESELL was interested in whether or not films exposed so many years ago would develop so as to be legible. He will testify that after the films were developed, APPELL took the three rolls of film and left the Veterans Administration's Laboratory.

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LON THOMAS
Assistant Examiner of Questioned Documents
U.S. Treasury Department
2043 Glebe Road
Arlington, Virginia

THOMAS will be expected to testify that on December 3, 1948, at about 8:30 AM, he received a telephone call at his home from WILLIAM WHEELER, with whom he was acquainted. He will stated he was on annual leave on December 3, 1948; that WHEELER requested him to make some 35 mm prints; and that he assured WHEELER that this could be done. He will testify that WHEELER arrived at his home at about 9:45 or 10:00 AM with two developed rolls of 35 mm film and they immediately went to his home laboratory and made prints from the film. He will testify that at about 4:00 PM on December 3, 1948, DONALD T. APPELL arrived at his home with three more rolls of 35 mm film, one of which was entirely black, and he, APPELL, and WHEELER made prints from the two legible rolls of film brought to his home by APPELL. He will testify that at about 6:00 PM on the same day, APPELL left his home with some of the prints and at about 7:00 PM WHEELER left his home with the remaining prints and the five rolls of the original film.

He will testify that on December 5, 1948, WHEELER arrived at his home in the morning, and that he and WHEELER made prints from three rolls of this film; that the films never left the sight of WHEELER; and that WHEELER left his house on the same day at 12:30 PM in possession of all of the prints and film.

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C. E. McKILLIPS
Investigator - H.C.U.A.
3415 38th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

McKILLIPS will be expected to testify that on December 3, 1948, he was assigned to guard the H.C.U.A. office safe in which the film had been placed, and that he guarded this safe throughout the entire night. He will stated that on the morning of December 4, 1948, he was relieved by the United States Capitol Police, who continued to guard this safe. The film was not removed for any purpose during his guarding of the safe.

He will testify that February 15, 1949, at about 9:00 AM, he removed the films which had been identified as Grand Jury Exhibits #47 through 51 from the H.C.U.A. office safe and brought them to the office of VINCENT RUSSO, Criminal Division, United States Department of Justice. He will testify that he was still in possession of the films when he accompanied Mr. RUSSO to the office of Inspector H. B. FLETCHER of the FBI; that Inspector FLETCHER then escorted them to the office of J. A. SIZOO, FBI Laboratory where the films were examined; and that the films never left his constructive custody, in that they were in his sight at all times. He will state that at about 3:15 PM, on February 15, 1949, he left the FBI offices in the Department of Justice Building with the films in his possession and proceeded directly to the offices of the H.C.U.A. and placed the films in the H.C.U.A. office safe.

(Reference as to handling five strips of film see report of DONALD D. CONNORS, dated 3/23/49, at Washington Field Office):

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F.B.I. Laboratory Technician
F.B.I. Laboratory
Washington, D. C.

The name of this witness will be furnished prior to trial. He will testify that on December 14, 1948, he received from the H.C.U.A. five cans containing five strips of film more closely described as follows:

Laboratory Exhibit # D-94628

Film A - One strip of 35 millimeter Eastman Kodak safety film, exposed and developed, bearing approximately 36 exposures; further identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #49 or F.B.I. Laboratory Specimen K151.

Film B - One strip of 35 millimeter Eastman Kodak safety film, exposed and developed; bearing approximately 38 exposures; further identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #51 or F.B.I. Laboratory Specimen K152.

Film C - One strip of 35 millimeter Eastman Kodak safety film, exposed and developed, bearing 22 exposures; further identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #48 or F.B.I. Laboratory Specimen K153.

Film D - One strip of 35 millimeter Dupont 428 Nitrate film, bearing 36 exposures; further identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #47 or F.B.I. Laboratory Specimen K154.

Film E - One strip of 35 millimeter film which was entirely black; further identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #50, and Laboratory, F.B.I., Specimen K155.

He will further testify, with reference to Films "A" and "B", that they contained 74 exposures; that both of these negatives were fogged in many places and the emulsion on the film was badly deteriorated; and that this condition was apparently caused by the length of time between the exposure of the negative and its development. Further, that this fogging condition is typical of film which is developed a great length of time after its intended expiration date.

He will testify that a set of enlarged prints was prepared from Film "A" (Grand Jury Exhibit #49), and will identify 36 prints thus prepared, which prints have been numbered by the Laboratory "A-1" through "A-36," in the order in which they appeared on Film "A".

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He will further testify that a set of enlarged prints was prepared from Film "B" (Grand Jury Exhibit #51), and will identify 38 prints thus prepared, which prints have been numbered by the Laboratory "B-1" through "B-38," in the order in which they appeared on Film "B".

With reference to the prints prepared from Film "A" and Film "B", he will testify that many of the prints were illegible. However, 35 prints were at least partially legible. He will testify with relation to these prints that, in addition to the prints made directly from the negative, three additional prints were made of each photograph.

He will testify that a set of enlarged prints was prepared from Film "C" (Grand Jury Exhibit #48), and will identify 22 prints thus prepared, which prints have been numbered by the Laboratory "C-1" through "C-22" in the order in which they appear on Film "C". He will testify that Film "C" was in good condition, and that subsequently three additional copies of each photograph were made from the first set of prints.

He will testify that 4 sets of enlarged prints were prepared directly from Film "D" (Grand Jury Exhibit #47), and will identify a set of 36 prints thus prepared, which prints have been numbered by the Laboratory "D-1" through "D-36," in the order in which they appear on Film "D".

He will testify that Film "E" was examined and found to be entirely black, and that efforts were made to restore it and make it at least partially visible, but these efforts were unsuccessful.

He will testify that photographs of the prints prepared from Films "A", "B", and "C", together with a set of prints prepared from Film "D", were furnished to the Washington Field Office of the F.B.I. on January 24, 1949.

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HENRY I. IRELAND
Superintendent of Cine and Sheet Film Department
Kodak Park Works
Eastman Kodak Company
Rochester, New York

This witness will be expected to testify that he is presently employed in the above detailed capacity by the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, and that he has been employed by that firm for the past forty-one years.

First. He will be expected to testify further that on December 21, 1948, Special Agent ROBERT K. McQUEEN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and WILLIAM WHEELER, Investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, exhibited to him in his office, a roll of film bearing the initials "F G" and dated December 13, 1948, and also bearing the initial "W" and the date December 2, 1948, (otherwise known as Grand Jury Exhibit No. 48, Microfilm "C", and FBI Laboratory Specimen No. K 153), and that after examining this roll of film he concluded that it is positive Eastman Safety Film of 35 m.m. size. He will testify further that he observed this roll of film to be completely filled with messages. This witness will be expected to testify that he determined from the code used by the Eastman Kodak Company that the above described roll was slit from a large roll within the plant during the period from July 1, 1937 to January 1, 1938. He will testify that the large roll referred to is usually forty-two inches wide. This witness will be expected to testify further that after examination thereof he affixed to this roll of film his initials "HI" and the date December 21, 1948.

Second. This witness will be expected to testify further that Special Agent ROBERT K. McQUEEN and WILLIAM WHEELER exhibited to him another roll of film which was initialed "FG" and dated December 13, 1948, and which also bore the initial "W" and dated December 3, 1948, (otherwise known as Grand Jury Exhibit No. 49, Microfilm "A", and FBI Laboratory Specimen No. K 151), and that after examining this roll of film he concluded that this roll was also slit from a large roll within the plant during the period from January 1, 1937 to July 1, 1937. He will be expected to testify further that this roll is completely filled with messages and that after examination thereof he affixed to this roll of film his initials "HI" and the date "December 21, 1948".

Third. This witness will be expected to testify further that there was also exhibited to him by Special Agent McQUEEN and WILLIAM

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WHEELER, a roll of film bearing the initials "FG" and the date "December 13, 1948" and the initial "T" and the date "December 3, 1948", (otherwise known as Grand Jury Exhibit No. 50, Microfilm "E", FBI Laboratory Specimen No. K 155) and that after examining this roll of film he determined that it has been light-struck and contains no messages. He will testify further that it could not be identified as an Eastman product.

Fourth. The witness will be expected to testify further that on the same date there was also exhibited to him a roll of film initialed "FG" and bearing the date "December 13, 1948" and the initial "7" and the date "December 3, 1948", (otherwise known as Grand Jury Exhibit No. 51, Microfilm "B", FBI Laboratory Specimen No. K 152) and that after examining this roll of film he identified it as 35 m.m. positive Eastman Safety Film. He will testify further that its date of manufacture could not be determined as the film is too fogged in the area where the code used by the Eastman Kodak Company is located. He will testify also that this roll contains some messages.

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JOSEPH C. GOLAN
Assistant Superintendent of the Cine
and Sheet Film Department
Kodak Park Works
Eastman Kodak Company
Rochester, New York

This witness will be expected to testify that he is employed in the above detailed capacity by Eastman Kodak Company and has been employed by that firm for eighteen years. He will be expected to testify to the same conclusions as are set out in this report under the expected testimony of HENRY L. IRELAND and will be expected to testify also that he affixed the initials "JCG" and the date "December 21, 1948" to the two rolls of Microfilm particularly described under the expected testimony of Mr. IRELAND.. (Grand Jury Exhibit No. 48, Microfilm "C", FBI Laboratory Specimen No. K 153; Grand Jury Exhibit No. 49, Microfilm "A", FBI Laboratory Specimen No. K 151.)

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GEORGE F. HUNTER
Chief Supervisor, Finishing Area
Dupont Photo Products Department
Parlin, New Jersey

This witness will be expected to testify that he is employed in the above detailed capacity by the Dupont Company at Parlin, New Jersey. This witness will be expected to testify that on December 22, 1948 there was exhibited to him by Special Agent ROBERT K. McQUEEN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and WILLIAM WHEELER, Investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, a roll of film bearing the initials "FG" and the date "December 13, 1948", and the initial "W" and the date "December 2, 1948", (otherwise known as Grand Jury Exhibit No. 47, Microfilm "D", FBI Laboratory Specimen No. K 154) and that after examining this roll of film he can state that it is 35 m.m. positive Dupont Nitrate Film which was manufactured at that plant in December, 1936 or in June, 1944. He will be expected to testify further that he cannot state which of the above two times was the exact date of manufacture because the identifying code appearing upon such roll of film was used by the firm both in December, 1936 and in June, 1944.

This witness will be expected to testify further that after examining the above described roll of film he affixed thereto his initials "GFH" and the date "December 22, 1948".

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~~WALTER DEVEY~~ WALDSIEFEN
Group Leader in Charge of Emulsion Research
Dupont Photo Products Department
Parlin, New Jersey

This witness will be expected to testify that he is employed in the above detailed capacity by the Dupont Company and that he has had twenty-eight years of experience in the manufacture of photographic film.

He will be expected to testify further that on December 22, 1948 there was exhibited to him by Special Agent ROBERT K. McQUEEN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and WILLIAM WHEELER, Investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, a roll of film bearing the initials "FG" and the date "December 13, 1948" and the initial "W" and the date "December 2, 1948", (otherwise known as Grand Jury Exhibit No. 47, Microfilm "D", FBI Laboratory Specimen No. K 154) and that this film is of a coarse-grain type and that had it been of a fine-grain type it could not have been manufactured prior to July, 1940.

He will be expected to testify further that this roll of film is 35 m.m. positive Dupont Nitrate Film, and that the great bulk of this type of film manufactured after July, 1940 has been fine-grain film. The percentage of this type reaching approximately ninety-five per cent. He will also testify that a person would be very foolish to use coarse-grain film in the type of photography done in this instance if fine-grain film had been available.

He will be expected to testify that after examining the above described roll of film he affixed thereto his initials "WDB" and the date "December 22, 1948".

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
or designated Representative,
Washington, D.C.

Subpoena duces tecum to produce the original as filed in the State Department of the communications, memoranda, and with intra-departmental routing slips as covered and listed hereinafter under the possible testimony of Mr. DONALD L. NICHOLSON, Chief, Division of Security, U. S. State Department, JOHN E. PEURIFOY, Assistant Secretary of State for Administration and WALTER K. SCOTT.

xxx or ,xxx

It may be desired to have the Secretary of State prepare copies of these documents (photostatic or photographic) suitably authenticated under seal in method provided by statute and which would be admissable in evidence as such.

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WALTER H. ~~X~~ANDERSON
Chief, Communications and Records Division
State Department
Washington, D. C.

ANDERSON will be expected to testify that the procedure used in processing incoming communications in the State Department during the pertinent period, namely early 1938, was as follows:

The incoming telegram would be decoded, paraphrased to protect the code and then a stencil would be cut from which copies would be made for distribution. An "action" copy would be run off first on yellow paper and this "action" copy would be routed to the State Department office primarily interested in the data received. In addition, as many "information" copies would be prepared from this stencil on white paper as were necessary to supply those State Department offices having a secondary or merely informational interest in the communication.

ANDERSON will testify that in 1938 the Communications and Records Division was interested in and responsible for the retention of "action" copies only and they made no record of the handling of the "information" copies. He will testify that the only copies of communications remaining in the State Department files are the permanent file copies which were the original "action" copies and also an official microfilm copy. He will testify that the documents appearing on Microfilms C and D appear to be "information" copies and to the best of his knowledge it would be impossible to locate the "information" copies which were photographed on the microfilm.

He will testify that during the pertinent period it was required of all offices in the State Department that they return the "information" copies to be burned but however that there was no enforcement of that requirement. He will testify that the normal procedure was that the "information" copies would be picked up by a messenger once a week and destroyed but that no record was ever kept of those returned and destroyed or of those that remained outstanding.

With reference to the disposal of any material that may have remained in the files of SAYRE'S office at the time that SAYRE left the

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State Department, ANDERSON will testify that the usual procedure was that all material of interest to the Communications and Records Division would be returned there and that material which should have been previously returned for file was sorted out and kept and the rest destroyed. ANDERSON will testify that if SAYRE'S office had returned the copies of telegrams from which Microfilms C and D were made, that these telegrams would have been destroyed by the Communications and Records Division upon receipt of them since they were merely "information" copies.

It will be noted that the Chief of the Communications and Records Division of the State Department during the pertinent period was DAVID A. SALMON, 3223 Klinge Road, N.W., Washington, D. C., who is now retired after having been Chief of this Division for twenty-seven years including 1937 and 1938. SALMON upon interview verified the procedure previously set forth by ANDERSON and has indicated that he has been approached by defense counsel in this case but has not indicated the reason for this interview. He has indicated that he is not desirous of appearing as a witness.

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Mr. DONALD L. ~~NICHOLSON~~
Chief, Division of Security
United States State Department

Mr. NICHOLSON will be expected to testify that the State Department documents from which the copies, paraphrasings and summaries furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were made; are authentic State Department documents, and as hereinafter listed.

He will further testify that there was no specific classification for these documents at the time they were received by the State Department other than the nature of the material contained in them which would classify them as strictly confidential.

Mr. NICHOLSON will testify that in addition to the specific documents routed to the Chief of the Department in which ALGER HISS was employed during the pertinent period, it is Mr. NICHOLSON'S opinion that in ALGER HISS' capacity as an assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State, HISS would have had access to all or any of the aforementioned documents upon his specific request.

Mr. NICHOLSON will testify that it was the practice of the State Department to prepare inter-departmental distribution or routing slips on all incoming documents which slips reflected the identity of the departmental chiefs or heads of divisions to whom information copies of incoming messages would be distributed.

He will further testify that these information copies prepared for departmental chiefs or heads of divisions may be filed in the department or division or may be destroyed at the discretion of the departmental chief or division head.

Mr. NICHOLSON will testify that within a specified department or division the departmental chief or division head could route a specific document within the department or division and no record of this routing or distribution would be presently available in the files of the State Department.

Mr. NICHOLSON can identify the inter-departmental distribution slips for all of the incoming messages which have been previously identified

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as authentic originals of State Department documents. These inter-departmental distribution slips will reflect that all of the incoming messages previously referred to with the exception of those listed below were distributed to FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Assistant Secretary of the State Department as well as to other departmental chiefs and division heads of that department.

The inter-departmental distribution slips which reflect that no copies of a particular message were routed to FRANCIS B. SAYRE are listed as follows:

1. Telegram from Paris dated January 12th, 1938, #55, File 740.00/263 (summarized in CHAMBERS' document #22).
2. Telegram dated January 27, 1948; from HANKOW via N.R. #47 for War Department from STILLWELL, Serial #793.94/12173 (summarized in CHAMBERS' document #24).
3. Memorandum on letterhead of division of Far Eastern Affairs dated February 17, 1938, entitled, "The Significance of the Establishment of the Manchukuo Heavy Industries Development Company", initialed M.M.H., (copy in CHAMBERS' documents #27,28,29).
4. Telegram from London dated February 16, 1938, #136 Serial #500.A15A5 construction/109, signed JOHNSON, (summarized in CHAMBERS' document #49).
5. Telegram from Washington, D.C. dated March 31, 1938 to American Embassy, London, referring to "Your 260" Serial 500.A15A5 construction/141 signed "Hull", (summarized in CHAMBERS' document #66).
6. Telegram from MARDET TIENTSIN dated March 28, 1938, to Navy Department, ending with #0935, Serial 793/94/12724, (summarized in CHAMBERS' document #67).
7. State Department copy of MID report dated January 7, 1938 entitled, "Sino-Japanese Situation", pages 16605-6 and pages 16618 to 16626 inclusive, serial #793.94 MID reports/260 (summarized in CHAMBERS' document #5).
8. Aide Memoire dated July 21, 1937 to German Ambassador re Trade Relations file 611.6231/971A, (appearing on microfilm prints C-1 through C-12).
9. Telegram #17 from Tsingtao, China dated January 13, 1938, 3 PM for the War Department, signed Sobokin, file 793.94/12088, (appearing on microfilm print C-16).

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JOHN E. PEURIFOY
Assistant Secretary of State for Administration
Washington, D.C.
and/or
WALTER K. SCOTT ✓
State Department
Washington, D.C.

These officials of the State Department are in charge of the originals of the documents to be listed below and are in a position to testify as to their authenticity. Either of these gentlemen would be expected to introduce the original State Department file copy of the following documents. These documents purport to be the originals of the State Department messages and reports from which copies or paraphrasings were made to produce the documents previously introduced by CHAMBERS. For purposes of comparison and correlation, the assigned number of the respective documents previously introduced by CHAMBERS will be listed alongside of the description of the original State Department documents from which they were allegedly prepared. As will be noted one or more State Department documents were used to prepare the individual documents as produced by CHAMBERS.

DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT
DOCUMENT

CHAMBERS' DOCUMENT
NUMBER

- | | |
|--|----|
| ✓ Telegram from Paris dated March 2, 1938 No. 324, Serial No. 793.94/12565 signed "TILSON". | #2 |
| ✓ Paraphrase marked "Confidential" referring to telegram No. 324 of March 2, 1938 from the American Embassy at Paris, Serial No. 793.94/12565 by "FE:EGG:HES". | #2 |
| ✓ Telegram dated March 5, 1938 at Washington, D.C. to American Embassy, Tokyo, Serial No. 793.94/12565, signed "HULL" and "S.T.". | #2 |
| ✓ Telegram dated London, March 3, 1938, Message No. 179 Serial 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/126, signed "JOHNSON". | #3 |
| ✓ Telegram from Shanghai via NR dated March 11, 1938, No. 378, Serial No. 793.94/12630 signed "GAUSS." | #4 |

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DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT
DOCUMENT

CHAMBERS' DOCUMENT
NUMBER

✓ State Department copy of MID report dated January 7, 1938 entitled, "Sino-Japanese Situation", pages 16605-6 and pages 16618 to 16626 inclusive Serial No. 793.94 MID reports/260.

#5

✓ Memorandum from the Adviser on Political Relations dated February 11, 1938 addressed to the Secretary of State, Mr. WELLES, Mr. SAYRE, Mr. FEIS and Mr. MURPHY initialed by SKH referring to a memorandum by Mr. JONES based on Consul BOYCE'S report.

#6

Q7 ✓ Voluntary report entitled New Economic Organization of Manchukuo from Consul RICHARD F. BOYCE, American Consulate, Yokohama, Japan, completed January 6, 1938 and mailed January 7, 1938.

Q21 Letter from American Consulate at Yokohama, Japan dated January 18, 1938 concerning the New Economic Organization in Manchukuo, Serial 893.50 Manchuria/40 signed by Consul RICHARD F. BOYCE.

Q21 Memorandum from the Division of Far Eastern Affairs dated February 2, 1938 referring to the memorandum entitled, "Japan's Capital Resources" prepared by Mr. IVAN WHITE and initialed FE:JNJ:VCI.

Q21 Memorandum of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs dated February 7, 1938 beginning "FE suggests that Consul BOYCE'S report.....is exceedingly timely" and initialed WH.

#'s 7 to
21 inclusive

Q22 Telegram dated January 5, 1938 from Paris, No. 20, Serial No. 793.94/11975.

#22

Q22 Telegram from Paris dated January 12, 1938, No. 55, File 740.00/263.

#22

Q22 Telegram from Paris dated January 12, 1938, No. 56, Serial No. 740.00/264.

#22

Q23 Telegram from London dated January 24, 1938, No. 57, Serial 841.248/142, signed "JOHNSON".

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DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT
DOCUMENT

CHAMBERS' DOCUMENT
NUMBER

Q23	✓ Telegram dated January 21, 1938 from Seville, No. 1, Serial No. 852.00/7235.	#23
Q24	✓ Telegram dated January 23, 1938, unnumbered from Tsingtao for War Department from Dorn, Serial No. 793.94/12175.	#24
Q24	✓ Telegram dated January ²² 27, 1938, from Hankow via N. R. No. 47 for War Department from STILWELL, Serial No. 793.94/12173.	#24
Q24	✓ Telegram from Peiping via N.R. dated January 27, 1938, No. 63, Serial 493.11/2086, signed "LOCKHART" .	#24
Q24	✓ Telegram dated January 28, 1938 from Bern, No. 7, Serial 894.51/548.	#24
Q24	✓ Telegram dated January 28, 1938 from Peiping No. 68, Serial No. 793.94/12239.	#24
Q24	✓ Telegram undated and unnumbered received January 29, 1938, from Milan, Serial No. 793.94/12248.	#24
Q24	✓ Telegram from Washington, D.C. via Naval Radio dated January 27, 1938 to American Embassy, Peiping, China, Serial 493.11/2086, signed "HULL" and initialed SKH.	#24
Q24	✓ Telegram from Washington, D.C. dated January 28, 1938 to American Embassy, Tokyo, Serial 493.11/2086, signed "HULL" and initialed SKH.	#24
Q25	✓ Telegram from London dated January 28, 1938, No. 70, Serial 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/84, signed "JOHNSON".	#25
Q25	✓ Telegram from Paris dated January 25, 1938, No. 136, Serial 740.00/277, signed <u>"BULLITT"</u> .	#25
Q25	✓ Telegram dated January 28, 1938, from London, No. 69, Serial No. 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/83.	#25

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DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT
DOCUMENT

CHAMBERS' DOCUMENT
NUMBER

Q26	✓ Memorandum of Division of Far Eastern Affairs dated February 3, 1938 referring to "Tokyo's 71, February 3, A 4:00 pm" and signed ARR.	#26
Q26	✓ Telegram from Peiping via N.R. dated January 29, 1938, No. 73, Serial 493.11/2087, signed " <u>LOCKHART</u> ".	#26
Q26	✓ Telegram from Peiping dated January 29, 1938, No. 74, Serial 493.11/2088, signed "LOCKHART."	#26
Q26	✓ Telegram from Washington, D.C. via Naval Radio dated February 1, 1938 to American Embassy, Peiping, Serial 493.11/2088, signed "HULL (U.M.H.)".	#26
Q26	✓ Telegram from Peiping via N.R. dated February 2, 1938, No. 80, Serial 493.11/2090, signed "LOCKHART."	#26
Q26	✓ Telegram from Tokyo dated February 2, 1938, No. 67, Serial 893.24/350, signed "GREY".	#26
Q26	✓ Confidential paraphrase of telegram No. 67 of February 2, 1938 from the American Ambassador at Tokyo.	#26
Q26	✓ Telegram from Tokyo dated January 30, 1938, Serial No. 793.94/12259 re Military Attache Report.	#26
Q26	✓ Telegram dated January 31, 1938 from Second Brigade, USMC, Serial No. 793.94/12257 re Japanese reinforcement of Wuhu region.	#26
Q26	✓ Telegram dated January 31, 1938 from Washington, D.C. to Rome No. 7, Serial No. 793.94/12248.	#26
Q27	✓ Memorandum on letterhead of Division of Far Eastern Affairs, dated February 7, 1938 entitled, "The Significance of the Establishment of the Manchukuo Heavy Industries Development Company", initialed "MMH".	#s 27, 28 and 29

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JJD:APK
NY 65-14920

DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT
DOCUMENT

CHAMBERS' DOCUMENT
NUMBER

Q30 ✓ Telegram from Peining via N.R. dated February 11, 1938, No. 104, Serial 793.94/12390, signed "LOCKHART". #30

Q30 ✓ Telegram from Shanghai via N.R. dated February 11, 1938, No. 240, Serial 393-1164 University of Shanghai/3, signed "GAUSS". #30

Q30 ✓ Copy of private and confidential letter dated October 18, 1937 at Shanghai, China to Japanese Consul General, Shanghai, from "T. ROBERT TAYLOR and M.T. HUNKIN". #30

Q31 ✓ Memorandum of Division of Far Eastern Affairs dated February 9, 1938 beginning, "Yokohama reports that Mr. ATKAWA is scheduled, etc." in typing and concluding with handwritten notation ending, "the attitude of the American Government toward his venture", and initialed EE:JONES:NN. #31

Q32 ✓ Telegram from Berlin dated February 12, 1938, No. 52, Serial 711.41/383, signed "GILBERT". #32

Q33 or Q34 ✓ Telegram from Tokyo dated February 12, 1938, No. 100, Serial 793.94/12412, signed "GERT". #33 and 34

Q35 ✓ Telegram from Vienna dated February 13, 1938, No. 17, Serial 762.63/424, signed "WILEY". #35

Q36 & Q37 ✓ Memorandum of Division of European Affairs dated February 15, 1938 referring to Vienna's telegram No. 18 of February 14, 9:00 pm, concluding "The incumbent occupies an extra-ordinarily powerful position in the Austrian Government", and initialed Eu:FLACK:DG. #36 and 37

Q37 ✓ Telegram from Vienna dated February 14, 1938, No. 18, Serial 762.63/427, signed "WILEY". #36 and 37

Q38 ✓ Telegram from Berlin dated February 14, 1938, No. 56, Serial 741.62/225 signed "GILBERT". #38

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JJD:APK
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DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT
DOCUMENT

CHAMBERS' DOCUMENT
NUMBER

- Q39 ✓ Telegram from Peiping via N.R. dated February 14, 1938, No. 110, Serial 793.94/12416 signed "LOCKHART." #39
- Q40 ✓ Telegram from Chefoo via N.R. Serial 793.94/12418 signed "ALLEN" referring to Japanese troop movements. #40
- Q41 ✓ Telegram sent February 15, 1938, 4:00 pm to American Legation, Vienna No. 6, signed "HULL" and initialed SW. #41
- Q41 ✓ Telegram sent from Washington, D.C. on February 15, 1938 to American Legation, Vienna, Serial 762.63/427 signed "HULL" and initialed SW. #41
- Q42 ✓ Telegram from Vienna dated February 15, 1938, No. 20, Serial 762.63/428 signed "WILEY". #42
- Q43 ✓ Telegram from Paris dated February 15, 1938, No. 241, Serial 762.63/430, signed "BULLITT." #43
- Q44⁺
Q45 ✓ Telegram from Paris dated February 15, 1938, No. 240, Serial 762.63/429 signed "BULLITT". #44 and 45
- Q46⁺
Q47 ✓ Telegram from Vienna dated February 16, 1938, No. 25, Serial 762.63/440 signed "WILEY". #46 and 47
- Q48 ✓ Telegram from Paris dated February 16, 1938, No. 255, Serial 762.63/438 signed "BULLITT." #48
- Q49 ✓ Telegram from London dated February 16, 1938, No. 136, Serial No. 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/109, signed "JOHNSON" #49
- Q49 ✓ Confidential note to the Secretary of the Navy referring to enclosure of copy of telegram received from London dated February 18, 1938, Serial No. 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/109. #49

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DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT
DOCUMENT

CHAMBERS' DOCUMENT
NUMBER

Q 50 ⁺ 51	✓ Telegram from Paris dated February 16, 1938 No. 249, Serial No. 762.63/437; signed " <u>BULLITT</u> ."	#50 and 51
Q 52	✓ Telegram from Tientsin via N.R. dated February 17, 1938, No. 39, serial 693.002/513 signed " <u>CALDWELL</u> ."	#52
Q 52	✓ Telegram from Washington, D.C. dated March 19, 1938, to American Embassy, Tokyo, signed "HULL and S.W.", serial 693.002/513.	#52
Q 52	✓ Telegram from Washington, D.C. dated February 21, 1938, to American Consul, Tientsin, China, signed "HULL" (M.H.H.), Serial 693.002/513.	#52
Q 53	✓ Telegram from Tokyo dated February 17, 1938, No. 111 Serial No. 693.94244/258 signed " <u>GREY</u> ".	#53
Q 54	✓ Telegram from Berlin dated February 17, 1938, No. 60, serial 762.63/441, signed " <u>GILBERT</u> ."	#54
Q 55	✓ Telegram from Paris dated February 17, 1938, No. 261, Serial 762.63/443, signed "BULLITT."	#55
Q 56	✓ Memorandum dated February 18, 1938, entitled, "German Domination of Central Europe and Czechoslovak Trade Agreement," Serial No. 611.60F31/591,	#56
Q 57	✓ Telegram from Vienna dated February 16, 1938, No. 24, Serial 762.63/434 signed "WILEY."	#57
Q 57	✓ Telegram from Berlin dated February 14, 1938, No. 54, Serial 611.6231/1010 signed "GILBERT."	#57
Q 57	✓ Telegram from Rome dated February 17, 1938, No. 34, Serial 762.63/444 signed " <u>PHILLIPS</u> ."	#57
Q 57	✓ Telegram from Berlin dated February 18, 1938, No. 62 Serial 762.63/453 signed "GILBERT."	#57
Q 58	✓ Telegram from London dated March 28, 1938, No. 257 Serial 741.65/521, signed " <u>KENNEDY</u> ."	#58

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DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT
DOCUMENT

CHAMBERS' DOCUMENT
NUMBER

Q59	✓ Telegram from Praha dated March 29, 1938, No. 50, Serial 760F.62/184, signed CARR.	#59
Q60	✓ Telegram from Warsaw dated March 29, 1938, No. 38, serial 740.00/338 signed "BIDDLE."	#60
Q61	✓ Telegram from Rome dated March 29, 1938, No. 77, Serial No. 741.65/522 signed <u>"PHILLIPS."</u>	#61
Q62	✓ Telegram from Belgrade dated March 26, 1938, No. 47, serial 760H.62/66, signed LANE.	#62
Q63	✓ Telegram from Buenos Aires dated March 26, 1938, serial 662.3511/2 signed WINDAL. concerning purchase of cereals and linseed by Germany in Argentina.	#63
Q64	✓ Telegram from Tampico dated March 28, 1938, serial 812.6363/3179, signed ARMSTRONG. referring to information from officials of oil companies.	#64
Q65	✓ Telegram from Rome dated March 28, 1938, No. 76, serial 741.00/180 signed "PHILLIPS."	#65
Q66	✓ Telegram from London dated March 29, 1938, No. 260 serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141 signed <u>"KENNEDY."</u>	#66
Q66	✓ Telegram from Washington, D.C., dated March 31, 1938 to American Embassy, London, referring to "Your 260", serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141, signed "HULL."	#66
Q66	✓ Copies of notes dated March 31, 1938, from CORDELL HULL to the Minister of Canada, the Ambassador of the French Republic, and the British Ambassador, serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141	#66
Q66	✓ Telegram from Washington, D.C. dated March 31, 1938, to American Embassy, Rome, signed HULL, serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141.	#66

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DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT
DOCUMENT

CHAMBERS' DOCUMENT
NUMBER

- Q66 ✓ Telegram from Washington, D.C. dated March 31, 1938, to American Embassy, Tokyo, signed HULL, serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141. #66
- Q66 ✓ Letter from U.S. Legation, The Hague, Netherlands, dated February 26, 1938, No. 193, signed J. WEBB BENTON, serial 856.51/345. #66
- Q66 ✓ Letter from U.S. Legation, The Hague, Netherlands, dated February 26, 1938, No. 194, concerning Netherlands' press reaction to HITLER'S Reichstag speech, signed J. WEBB BENTON, serial 762.00/180. #66
- Q66 ✓ Telegram from Paris dated March 30, 1938, No. 497, signed WILSON, serial 760F.62/189. #66
- Q66 ✓ Telegram from Genoa dated April 1, 1938, serial 865.33/5 signed "WILSON." #66
- Q67 ✓ Telegram from Tokyo dated March 28, 1938, No. 211, serial 894.51/566, signed "CREW." #67
- Q67 ✓ Paraphrase of telegram received from American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, dated March 28, 1938, No. 211, signed "CREW." #67
- Q67 ✓ Note dated March 28, 1938, from Secretary of State to Secretary of Treasury enclosing paraphrase of telegram No. 211 of March 28, 1938, from the American Embassy, Tokyo, serial 894.51/566. #67
- Q67 ✓ Telegram from Mardet Tientsin dated March 28, 1938, to Navy Department, ending with No. 0935, serial 793/94/12724. #67
- Q68 ✓ Telegram from Washington, D.C. to Panama dated March 30, 1938, Serial No. 818.6359/19A signed "HULL" and "S. W." concerning manganese mine on Cocos Island. #68
- Q68 ✓ Telegram from Panama via N. R. dated March 31, 1938 No. 28, Serial No. 818.6359/20 signed WEBSTER. #68

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JJD:APK
NY 65-14920

DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT
DOCUMENT

CHAMBERS' DOCUMENT
NUMBER

- Q68 ✓ Telegram from San Jose dated April 1, 1938
No. 22; Serial No. 818.6359/21 signed
"HORNIBROOK." #68
- Q68 ✓ Telegram from Fourth Marines dated March 31,
1938, #8631, serial no. 793.94/12744. Message
ends with #1859. #68
- Q68 ✓ Telegram from Peiping via N.R. dated March 31,
1938, No. 201; serial no. 693.116 MANCHURIA/6
signed "SALISBURY." #68
- Q68 ✓ Memorandum of Division of Latin American Affairs
dated March 28, 1938, referring to telephone message
from Bureau of Customs re Jap attempt to purchase
manganese mine on Cocos Island. #68
- Q68 ✓ Telegram from Washington, D.C. to San Jose, Costa
Rica, dated March 30, 1938, Serial No. 818.6359/19B
signed "HULL" and "S.M." concerning manganese mine
on Cocos Island. #68.
- 69 P Letter from the American Consulate at Yokohama,
Japan dated January 6, 1938 enclosing a report on
the New Economic Organization in Manchukuo, Serial
893.50 Manchuria/39 signed by RICHARD F. BOYCE,
American Consul. #69

(N.B. #69 is a cover letter for items #7 to 21 inclusive).

(For further detailed reference see report of SA LAMBERT G.
ZANDER, Washington Field Division dated 2/4/49.)

It is noted photostatic copies of the original State Department documents were furnished to Bureau by the Department of Justice as previously furnished to the latter by the State Department. Any question as to the propriety of using any document in trial whereby it will be made public should be resolved between the prosecutive officer or other representative of the Department and the State Department.

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NY 65-14920

(By teletype dated March 14, 1949, the Washington Field Division advised that it had been ascertained from JACK D. NEAL, Associate Chief, Security Division, U. S. Department of State, that no typewritten or handwritten notes, memoranda, or summarizations prepared by ALGER HISS in a manner similar to Q2 through Q69 (Documents 2 through 69) were found in the State Department files. Further, that Mr. NEAL had contacted WALTER H. ANDERSON, Chief of the Division of Communications and Records, Department of State, and that Mr. ANDERSON had confirmed Mr. NEAL'S statements.)

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JJD:CHF
NY 65-14920

JOHN E. PEURIFOY
Assistant Secretary of State for Administration
Washington, D. C.
and/or
WALTER K. SCOTT
State Department
Washington, D. C.

In addition to the testimony previously set forth for these individuals, they may be expected to furnish the following additional testimony:

These officials of the State Department are in charge of the original file copy of the documents to be listed below and are in a position to testify as to their authenticity. Either of these gentlemen would be expected to introduce the original State Department file copy of the following documents: These documents are the original file copies of the State Department messages and reports, the exact wording and contents of which is photographed on microfilms "C" and "D", (otherwise known as Grand Jury Exhibits #48 and #47), which microfilms were among those turned over to H.U.A.C. investigators on December 2, 1948, by JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and which microfilms were used by the FBI Laboratory technician to prepare prints C-1 through C-22 and D-1 through D-36, which prints have been previously identified by this technician.

For purposes of comparison and correlation, there will be listed in Column 1 the identifying description of the State Department document to be produced; in Column 2, the FBI Laboratory Specimen Number Kc549 to Kc605 assigned to each page of photostatic copies of original State Department documents prepared by the State Department and furnished to Special Agent JACK S. TURTON, who furnished them to the FBI Laboratory for examination and comparison; in Column 3, the number assigned by the FBI Laboratory technician to the print which he prepared from microfilm "C" or "D," and which print is a photograph of a copy of the original State Department document described in Column 1; in Column 4, Laboratory specimen number assigned to this microfilm print for comparison and examination; in Column 5, the Washington Field Office number assigned to this print for identification purposes; and in Column 6, the Grand Jury Exhibit number of the microfilm strip from which this print was prepared:

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NY 65-14920

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCU- MENT	FBI LABORATORY SPECIMEN NUMBER	CORRESPOND- ING FBI PRINT #	FBI LAB. SPECIMEN NUMBER	W.F.O. PRINT NUMBER	PREPARED FROM G.J. EXHIBIT #
Memorandum of 1/8/38 to A-S Mr. Sayre-re: German Aide Memoire	Kc549 and Kc550	D-1 & D-2	Qc74 and Qc75	47-1 and 47-2	47
Memorandum dated 12/31/37 to Mr. Hawkins (TA) re: German Aide Memoire	Kc551 through Kc566	D-3 through D-18	Qc76 thru Qc91	47-3 thru 47-18	47
Draft Memorandum dated 12/31/37 to German Ambassador re: Most- favored-nation principle	Kc567 through Kc569A	D-19 through D-22	Qc92 thru Qc95	47-19 thru 47-22	47
Aide Memoire from German Embassy undated re: Most- favored-nation principle (written in German) File #611.6231/987	Kc570 through Kc583	D-23 through D-36	Qc96 thru Qc109	47-23 thru 47-36	47
Aide Memoire dated 7/21/37 to German Ambassador re: Trade Relations File #611.6231/971A	Kc594 through Kc605	C-1 through C-12	Qc120 thru Qc131	48-37 thru 48-48	48
Telegram #24 from Hankow, China, dated 1/11/38, 3pm. File #F.W. 793.94/ 12068	Kc591 through Kc593	C-13 through C-15	Qc117 thru Qc119	48-49 thru 48-51	48
Telegram #17 from Tsingtao, China, dated 1/31/38, 3pm, for War Dept., signed Sobokin File #793.94/12088	Kc590	C-16	Qc116	48-52	48

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NY 65-14920

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCU- MENT	FBI LABORATORY SPECIMEN NUMBER	CORRESPOND- ING FBI PRINT #	FBI LAB. SPECIMEN NUMBER	W.F.O. PREPARED PRINT FROM G.J. NUMBER	EXHIBIT #

Telegram #63 from Paris, dated 1/13/38, 6pm, in four sections File #793.94/12082	Kc584 through Kc589	C-17 through C-22	Qc110 thru Qc115	48-53 thru 48-58	48
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(For further detailed reference see report of Special Agent
JACK S. TURTON, dated 3/22/49, at Washington Field Office.)

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JJD:CHF
NY 65-14920

FBI Document Examiner
FBI Laboratory
Washington, D. C.

The identity of this witness will be furnished prior to trial.

This witness will testify that by letter, dated February 16, 1949, he received from the Washington Field Office fifty-eight pages of documents consisting of photostatic copies of eight original State Department documents, which documents have been previously described and listed in the second section of the testimony of JOHN E. PEURIFOY and/or WALTER K. SCOTT. He will testify that, for purposes of identification and for examination and comparison, he assigned to each of these photostats an FBI Laboratory specimen number, and that these numbers are Kc549 to Kc605 inclusive.

He will further testify that he obtained fifty-eight photographic prints previously prepared by the FBI Laboratory from microfilm strips "C" and "D", (otherwise identified as Grand Jury Exhibits #48 and #47, FBI Laboratory Specimens K153 and K154), and for purposes of identification, and for examination and comparison, he assigned to each of these photographic prints an FBI Laboratory specimen number, and that these numbers are Qc74 to Qc131 inclusive.

He will testify that, thereafter, he conducted a document examination of all of these documents and after comparison of Specimens Qc74 to Qc131 inclusive with Specimens Kc549 to Kc605 inclusive, he has arrived at the following conclusions:

It was concluded that the original of each of the photographs from the microfilm listed below in the left column and the original of each of the State Department photostats listed opposite were made by one typing run. That is the originals of Qc74 and Kc549 were both typed at one time.

Qc74	Kc549
Qc75	Kc550
Qc77	Kc552
Qc78	Kc553
Qc79	Kc554
Qc80	Kc555
Qc81	Kc556
Qc82	Kc557
Qc83	Kc558

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Qc84	Kc559
Qc85	Kc560
Qc86	Kc561
Qc87	Kc562
Qc88	Kc563
Qc89	Kc564
Qc90	Kc565
Qc91	Kc566

It was concluded that the original documents depicted on the photographs made from the microfilms listed below on the left are different documents than the originals of the State Department photostats listed opposite. However, the wording in each photograph is verbatim with its corresponding State Department photostat. For example, the typed wording on specimen Qc76 is verbatim with the typed wording on Kc551 although their originals are two different documents.

Qc76	Kc551
Qc92	Kc567
Qc93	Kc568
Qc94	Kc569
Qc95	Kc569A

With reference to specimens Qc96 through Qc109, Qc120 through Qc131, Kc570 through Kc583, Kc594 through Kc605, the following observations and conclusions were reached. There are certain marks appearing on most of the microfilm photographs that appear in the same relative positions on corresponding State Department photostats. This, in itself, indicates the possibility that such microfilm photographs are from the same originals as the corresponding State Department photostats. However, there are also marks appearing on these photographs which are not present on the corresponding photostats and vice versa. This may be due to the different processes involved in making the documents that are in evidence. These differences plus the absence of the original documents for examination prevent a definite conclusion in this respect. However, it can be stated that either the above is true or that the originals of the microfilm photographs and the originals of their corresponding State Department photostats listed below opposite each other came from a common typing run. That is, Qc96 and Kc570 originate from a common original document or that the originals of Qc96 and Kc570 came from a common typing run.

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Qc96	Kc570
Qc97	Kc571
Qc98	Kc572
Qc99	Kc573
Qc100	Kc574
Qc101	Kc575
Qc102	Kc576
Qc103	Kc577
Qc104	Kc578
Qc105	Kc579
Qc106	Kc580
Qc107	Kc581
Qc108	Kc582
Qc109	Kc583
Qc120	Kc594
Qc121	Kc595
Qc122	Kc596
Qc123	Kc597
Qc124	Kc598
Qc125	Kc599
Qc126	Kc600
Qc127	Kc601
Qc128	Kc602
Qc129	Kc603
Qc130	Kc604
Qc131	Kc605

With reference to specimens Qc110 through Qc119, Kc584 through Kc593 the following observations and conclusions were reached.

There are certain characteristics appearing in the typewriting on the State Department photostats and the microfilm photographs that indicate the possibility they originate from common stencils. There are also marks appearing on the photographs which are not present on the corresponding photostats and vice versa. This may be due to the different processes involved in making the documents that are at hand. These differences plus the absence of the original documents for examination prevent a definite conclusion in this respect. It can be stated, however, that either the above is true or the originals of the microfilm photographs and the originals of their corresponding State Department photostats listed below opposite each other came from a common typing run. That is, the originals of Qc110 and Kc584 were made by one stencil or by the same typing run.

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Qc110	Kc584
Qc111	Kc585
Qc112	Kc586
Qc113	Kc587
Qc114	Kc588
Qc115	Kc589
Qc116	Kc590
Qc117	Kc591
Qc118	Kc592
Qc119	Kc593

(FBI Laboratory report dated 3/11/49)

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JJD:CHF
NY 65-14920

Rear Admiral Alfred M. Pride
Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics, U. S. Navy,
Room 2085, Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

or
2330 S. Meade Street,
Arlington, Virginia

(or qualified designated representative)

This officer, on subpoena duces tecum, will produce and identify as authentic official documents of the U. S. Navy Department, those sixteen Bureau of Aeronautics Technical Notes and Orders hereinafter identified in the testimony of ONI Special Agent C. R. WILSON and FBI Special Agent JACK S. TURTON, as being those notes and orders, photographs of which appeared on Microfilms "A" and "B". In addition, he will produce and identify as an authentic and official document of the U. S. Navy, Bureau of Aeronautics, Technical Note #0-35, dated February 3, 1934, Subject: Mailing List for Bureau Technical Orders and Notes. He will testify that this mailing list will indicate distribution of the aforementioned Technical Notes and Orders for official use and purposes to numerous Navy offices and also the following governmental offices, other than those within the Navy Department:

Chief of Publications, Air Corps, War Department, Washington, D. C.
Chief of Technical Data Section, Army Air Corps, Wright Field,
Dayton, Ohio.
Director, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, (Att: Library),
Washington, D. C.
Information Division Library, Air Corps, War Department, Washington,
D. C.
The Aeronautical Branch, Information Section, Department of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.
Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

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JJD:CHF
NY 65-14920

Special Agent C. R. Wilson
Head of Investigations Section
Office of Naval Intelligence
Room 4C 461, Pentagon Building
Arlington, Virginia

Special Agent David Belisle
Security Investigations Section
Economic Cooperation Administration
Room 301, 734, 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

These agents will be expected to identify certain prints as obtained by them from the H.U.A.C. and which were used for search in Navy records. These will be the same, but not in the same completeness as prints referred to in testimony of the F.B.I. Laboratory Technician as made up by the latter from Film "A", also referred to as F.B.I. Laboratory Specimen K151 and Grand Jury Exhibit #49, and Film "B" also referred to as F.B.I. Laboratory Specimen K152 and Grand Jury Exhibit #51, consisting of 74 exposures.

(Informative only and for consideration as to whether desired for presentation in this case, these two agents can state they received copies of these prints, or prints as were made up from the film noted, from the H.U.A.C., Washington, D. C., December 4, 1948, and that on this day, December 4, 1948, they examined these prints which they observed to be of very poor quality and so vague that it was only possible to decipher parts of them. Further, that many of the pages were absolute blanks and others contained printing that was impossible to decipher. Further, that after careful examination of the documents, it was determined that they contained no information which could be considered detrimental to the security of the nation at that time).

They will testify that some of the prints examined contained sufficient readable data to identify their source, and that on December 6, 1948, they were able to identify a portion of these prints as consisting of photographs of "Technical Notes and Orders" prepared and disseminated by the U.S. Navy, Bureau of Aeronautics to other U.S. Government agencies for official purposes.

- (1) A descriptive list of these Technical Notes and Orders as designated by the U. S. Navy;
- (2) the F.B.I. Laboratory number assigned and
- (3) the Washington Field Office number assigned to the prints for their reference purposes, is as follows:

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<u>DESCRIPTION OF U. S. NAVY, BUREAU OF AERONAUTIC'S DOCUMENT</u>	<u>F.B.I. LABORATORY PRINT NUMBER</u>	<u>WASHINGTON FIELD PRINT NUMBER</u>
Technical Note #33-37 dated 12/28/37. Subject: Aircraft Radio Transmitters, Model GP and GP 2 Modification of Operator's Control Box to Permit Front Cockpit Operation.	A-6	A-7
Technical Order #1-38 dated 1/4/38. Subject: Restrictions on Gross Weights of Transport and Utility Type Navy Airplanes.	A-11, A-12 B-21 left side	A-22, A-23
Technical Order #79-37 dated 12/8/37. Subject: Lubrication and Replacement of Solenoid Control Devices of Models 3260-130-HCE and 3260-130-VCE Inertia Starters.	A-18	A-12
Page 2 of above Technical Order #79-37 dated 12/8/37.	A-19, A-20	A-14, A-15
Technical Order #82-37 dated 12/20/37. Subject: Increasing Interval Between Adjustments of Valve Clearances on S-1830-64 Engines in Patrol Airplanes.	A-21, A-22	A-16, A-17
Technical Order #7637 dated 12/3/37. Subject: Securing A. C. Windings of NEA-2 Generators by Glyptol Treatment.	A-23, A-24	A-9, A-8
Technical Note #31-37 dated 12/8/37. Subject: Fuel System Dump Valves	A-27, A-28	A-4, A-3
Page 2 of previously described Technical Note #33-37 dated 12/28/37.	B-8	B-5
Page 3 of previously described Technical Note #33-37 dated 12/28/37.	B-9, B-10	B-6, B-7

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DESCRIPTION OF U. S. NAVY, BUREAU OF
AERONAUTICS' DOCUMENTS

F.B.I. LABORATORY
PRINT NUMBER

WASHINGTON FIELD
PRINT NUMBER

Technical Note #1-38 dated 1/11/38.
Subject: Aircraft Radio-Interphone
Station Boxes, Locking Device for
Headset and Microphone Plugs.

B-11, B-12

B-8, B-9, B-10

Page 2 of above Technical Note #1-38
dated 1/11/38.

B-13, B-14

B-12, B-11

Technical Order #3-38 dated 1/15/38.
Subject: Parachutes.

B-15, B-16

B-16, B-17,
B-18, B-19,
B-20

Page 2 of above Technical Order #3-38
dated 1/15/38.

B-17, B-18

B-22, B-21

Page 3 of above Technical Order #3-38
dated 1/15/38.

B-19

B-23, B-24

(Details concerning the above testimony are contained in O.N.I. report of Special Agents D. BELISLE and H. SCHULTZ, dated 12/17/48, at Washington, D. C., and forwarded to New York by Washington Field Office letter of 3/8/49.)

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Special Agent JACK S. TURTON
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

The above Special Agent will testify that on January 26, 1949 he received from the F.B.I. Laboratory photographic prints allegedly prepared from Microfilm "A" and "B" (otherwise identified as Grand Jury Exhibits No. 49 and No. 51.) The prints were respectively numbered by the F.B.I. Laboratory A-1 thru A-36 and B-1 thru B-38. Further, that upon receipt of these prints he communicated with Special Agent DAVID BELISLE of the Office of Naval Intelligence who had previously identified eight of the Navy Department Bureau of Aeronautics documents. Further, that he accompanied Agent BELISLE to the Reference Library of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. where Agent BELISLE located the general series of Technical Orders and Notes involved. Agent TURTON will testify that by comparison of the prints prepared by the F.B.I. Laboratory with this general series of Technical Orders and Notes he was able to identify the following additional prints as consisting of photographs of Technical Notes and Orders of the U. S. Navy, Bureau of Aeronautics. For purposes of correlation and clarification, the description of the specific order or note will be set forth together with the F.B.I. Laboratory number of the prints and the Washington Field Office number of the prints which relate to it.

<u>Description of U.S. Navy, Bureau of Aeronautics Document</u>	<u>F.B.I. Laboratory Print Number</u>	<u>Washington Field Print Number</u>
Technical Note #32-37 dated 12/23/37 Subject: Aircraft Radio - Liason Airplanes - Modification to permit use of two Model "RU" Receivers simultaneously	B-2	B-2; B-1
Page 2 of above Technical Note #32-37 dated 12/23/37	A-9; A-10; B-3; B-4	A-6; A-5 B-4; B-3
Technical Order #84-37 dated 12/27/37 Subject: Aircraft Radio - Microphone - NAF #213264-3 (Type II). Removal of Locking Feature of.	A-13; A-14	A-17; A-18

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<u>Description of U. S. Navy, Bureau of Aeronautics Document</u>	<u>F.B.I. Laboratory Print Number</u>	<u>Washington Field Print Number</u>
Page 2 of Technical Order #84-37 dated 12/27/37, described above.	A-15; A-16	A-20; A-19
Technical Note #30-37 dated 12/6/37 Subject: Installation of Flexible Hose Connections on Aircraft Fuel and Oil Lines	A-25; A-26	A-2; A-1
Technical Order #77-37 dated 12/6/37 Subject: Use of Preheat with Chandler- Groves Carburetors	A-31	A-10
Page 2 of above Technical Order #77-37 dated 12/6/37	A-33	A-11
Technical Order #2-38 dated 1/5/38 Subject: Portable Carbon Dioxide Fire Extinguishers - Painting of.	B-20; B-21 (Right Side)	B-15; B-14
Technical Note #6-38 dated 1/25/38 Subject: Fuel Pressure Settings	B-23 (Right Side)	B-13
Technical Order #8-38 dated 2/5/38 Subject: Life Jackets	B-24; B-25 (Right Side of Page)	B-27; B-26; B-25 (Right Side of Page)
Technical Order #7-38 dated 1/31/38 Subject: Replacement of Hydro- Controllable Propeller Counterweight Bearing Shaft and Adjusting Screw.	B-25 (Left side of page)	B-25 (Left side of page)

Special Agent TURTON will further testify that on March 9, 1949 he interviewed Miss SARAH ANN JONES, Librarian, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. and ascertained that there were maintained in the Bureau of Standards library copies of the sixteen Navy Department Bureau of Aeronautics Technical Notes and Orders previously identified by him and Special Agents WILSON and BELISLE of O.N.I. as being those Navy Department documents, photographs of portions of which appeared on microfilm "A" (otherwise designated Grand Jury Exhibit #49) and microfilm "B", (otherwise known as Grand Jury Exhibit #51). He will testify that he obtained from Miss JONES the original Bureau of Standard file copies of

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these sixteen Technical notes and orders (which are subsequently listed by number under the testimony of Miss SARAH ANN JONES) and forwarded these documents to the F.B.I. Laboratory for comparison with the prints prepared from Microfilms "A" and "B".

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F.B.I. Laboratory Technician
F.B.I. Laboratory
Washington, D. C.

The name of this witness will be furnished prior to trial.

With reference to previous testimony of Special Agents C. R. WILSON and DAVID BELISLE of the Office of Naval Intelligence and Special Agent JACK S. TURTON of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, concerning their identification of prints prepared from Microfilm "A" (otherwise referred to as F.B.I. Laboratory Specimen K 151 and Grand Jury Exhibit # 49) and Microfilm "B" (otherwise referred to as F.B.I. Laboratory Specimen K 152 and Grand Jury Exhibit #51) as being photographs of Navy Department Bureau of Aeronautics Technical Notes and Orders, this witness can furnish the following additional information.

This witness will testify that on March 10, 1949 he received from the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation twenty-five pages of documents consisting of multigraph copies of sixteen typewritten orders on letterhead stationery of the Navy Department, Bureau of Aeronautics, Washington, D. C., which documents were procured by the Washington Field Office from the Bureau of Standards. Further, that these documents were assigned symbols K 704 thru K 728 by the F.B.I. Laboratory.

He will testify that he examined these documents and compared them with 74 photographic prints previously prepared by the F.B.I. Laboratory of Microfilm rolls "A" and "B" referred to above. (These 74 prints have been previously identified as F.B.I. Laboratory prints Nos. A-1 to A-36 inclusive and B-1 to B-38 inclusive.) He will testify that parts of sentences and diagrams appearing on microfilms "A" and "B", as determined by examination of prints prepared from these films, appear on portions of the twenty-five documents consisting of multigraph copies of the sixteen typewritten orders on the letterhead stationery of the Navy Department, Bureau of Aeronautics, which he received on March 10, 1949 from the Washington Field Office.

He will testify that the following prints, designated by their assigned F.B.I. Laboratory number, contain portions of sentences and diagrams which appear on the Navy Department document listed alongside of them. The laboratory specimen number of each Navy Department document is likewise listed:

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<u>F.B.I. Laboratory Print Number</u>	<u>Description of U. S. Navy, Bureau of Aeronautics Document</u>	<u>F.B.I. Laboratory Specimen Number</u>
A-10 B-4	Drawing entitled "Inter-Connection of Output of Two Receivers used by Bombing Squadron Two". (Page 2 of Technical Note #32-37 dated 12/23/37.	K 722
A-12; B-21 left side	Technical Order #1-38 dated 1/4/38 beginning "Restrictions on Gross Weights of Transports	K 712
A-16	Instruction sheet for Microphone RS 39. Instructions for Removal of Locking Feature. (Page 2 of Technical Order # 84-37, dated 12/27/37).	K 711
A-18	Technical Order #79-37 dated 12/8/37, beginning "Lubrication and Replacement of Solenoid..."	K 707
A-20	Page 2 of above Technical Order #79-37. Beginning "Stud-Coil tube,", signed A.B.COOK.	K 708
A-22	Technical Order #82-37 dated 12/20/37 beginning "Increasing Internal Between..." signed A.B.COOK.	K 709
A-24	Technical Order #76-37 dated 12/3/37 entitled "Securing A.C. Windings of NEA-2 Generators by Glyptol treatment.	K 704
A-28	Technical Note #31-37 dated 12/8/37 entitled: "Fuel System Dump Valves".	K 720
A-31	Technical Order #77-37 dated 12/6/37 entitled "Use of Preheat with Chandler-Groves Carburetors".	K 705
A-33	Page 2, beginning "(1) for lower blower operation..." of above Technical Order #77-37.	K 706

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<u>F.B.I. Laboratory Print Number</u>	<u>Description of U. S. Navy, Bureau of Aeronautics Document</u>	<u>F.B.I. Laboratory Specimen Number</u>
B-8	Page Number 2, beginning "F. Connect free end of lead....." of Technical Note #33-37 dated 12/28/37.	K-724
B-9	Drawing entitled "Modified Operator.	K-725
B-10	Control Box (Page 3 of Technical Note #33-37 dated 12/28/37).	K-725
B-12	Technical Note #1-38 dated 1/11/38 beginning "Aircraft Radio-Interphone Station....", signed <u>A.B.COOK.</u>	K-726
B-13 B-14	Accompanying drawing, bearing typewriting beginning "Station Box..." (page 2 of Technical Note #1-38)	K-727
B-15 B-16	Technical Order #3-38 dated 1/15/38 entitled "Parachutes".	K-714
B-17 B-18	Page 2, beginning "nearest stores and the procedure..." of Technical Order #3-38.	K-715
B-19	Page 3, beginning "ing time is normal. It has been..." of Technical Order #3-38, signed A. B. COOK.	K-716
B-21 Right side	Technical Order #2-38 dated 1/5/38 beginning "Portable Carbon Dioxide Fire Extinguishers...."	K-713
B-23 Right Side	Technical Note #6-38 dated 1/25/38 entitled "Fuel Pressure Settings"... signed A. B. COOK	K-728
B-25 Right Side	Technical Order #8-38 dated 2/5/38 entitled "Life Jackets" signed A. B. COOK.	K-718

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He can further testify that due to the poor quality of the microfilm strips "A" and "B", a definite conclusion could not be reached as to whether the photographs depicting these films came from the same source as the above documents designated K-704 thru K-728 by the F.B.I. Laboratory. He will testify that many of the microfilm photographs are illegible. He will testify that portions of writing and of diagrams depicted on films "A" and "B", as previously listed, compared favorably with the same portion of the corresponding Bureau of Standards document as previously set forth. However, too large a portion of the documents depicted on "A" and "B" is illegible to make a definite conclusion possible.

(FBI Laboratory Report dated 3/15/49).

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Edward ~~IL~~ Condon
Director, Bureau of Standards
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

(or qualified designated representative)

This witness, on subpoena duces tecum, will produce and identify as official documents on file in the library of the Bureau of Standards, the Navy Department Bureau of Aeronautics Technical Notes and Orders herein- after listed in the testimony of Miss SARAH ANN JONES, Librarian, Bureau of Standards.

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Sarah Ann Jones
Librarian, Room 203
Northwest Building
Bureau of Standards
Washington, D. C.

or

Apartment 404, Tilden Gardens
3000 Tilden Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Miss JONES will testify that she has been employed in the Library of the Bureau of Standards since November, 1920. That from the time of her appointment until November 1, 1938, she was Assistant Librarian, and that she has been Head Librarian since November 1, 1938. She will further testify that the following described Navy Department Bureau of Aeronautics' Technical Notes and Orders are kept on open file in the Library of the Bureau of Standards:

1. Technical Order 76-37 dated 12/3/37.
2. Technical Order 77-37 dated 12/6/37.
3. Technical Order 79-37 dated 12/8/37.
4. Technical Order 82-37 dated 12/20/37.
5. Technical Order 84-37 dated 12/27/37.
6. Technical Order 1-38 dated 1/4/38.
7. Technical Order 2-38 dated 1/5/38.
8. Technical Order 3-38 dated 1/15/38.
9. Technical Order 7-38 dated 1/31/38.
10. Technical Order 8-38 dated 2/5/38.
11. Technical Note 30-37 dated 12/6/37.
12. Technical Note 31-37 dated 12/8/37.
13. Technical Note 32-37 dated 12/23/37.
14. Technical Note 33-37 dated 12/28/37.
15. Technical Note 1-38 dated 1/11/38.
16. Technical Note 6-38 dated 1/25/38.

Miss JONES will testify that the above documents, as well as all similar Navy documents, were kept on open file and thus would be available to any employee of the Bureau of Standards. She will testify that a charge-out slip would be required of any person requesting the use of this material, but that these slips were maintained for a period of two years and then destroyed. She will testify that she knows and remembers WARD PIGMAN, and that he could have had access to these documents, but she has no recollection of him requesting them.

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She will testify further that these Technical Notes and Technical Orders were received from the Bureau of Aeronautics by mail, and upon receipt, were stamped with a Bureau of Standards stamp and a date stamp. Further, that the documents would be stamped at the time when they would be entered in the periodical log, usually within twenty-four hours after being received at the Bureau of Standards.

She will testify that these documents were not distributed or routed to any person or section who might be interested in the subject matter contained in the documents, but that they were placed in file and kept available.

Miss JONES will testify that no classified material was kept in the library where these documents were maintained, but rather was kept in one of three libraries maintained for classified material.

(It is noted that the above listed Technical Notes and Orders correspond to those identified as appearing on Microfilms "A" and "B" as set forth in previous testimony.)

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NY 65-14920

TYPEWRITER AND HANDWRITING
IDENTIFICATION
AGE AND CONDITION OF PAPER

A Bureau Document Examiner
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

The name of this witness will be furnished in sufficient time prior to trial. This witness will be expected to testify that he is a qualified document examiner, that he has examined documents 1 through 69, and that he has concluded that it was not possible to determine the age of the documents from the standpoint of the paper or the handwriting or typing appearing thereon. It was noted by him that some of the sheets of paper were discolored, possibly by age or exposure or both. Documents 3 and 5 contained portions of government watermark. The watermark on Document 3 was found to be too fragmentary for specific classification, but a considerable portion of the watermark appears on Document 5. Information developed concerning this watermark indicates that it has been used on government bond paper at least since March 1, 1929.

He will be expected to testify that the typewriting on documents 6 through 69 compares most closely to standards for Woodstock pica type spaced ten letters to the inch. The FBI Laboratory files reflect that this style of type was made by Woodstock in 1929.

He will be expected to testify that the typewriting on document 5 conforms more closely to the Royal enlarged elite standards than to any other on file. It will be noted that this examiner has stated, after making a careful examination of document 5, that a detailed comparison was made between 5 and the Laboratory standards for Royal enlarged elite and Underwood distinctive elite. As a result of this comparison no significant differences were observed between the type impressions on 5 and the standards for Royal enlarged elite. According to this examiner, the typing on 5 differs in certain minute respects from the Bureau's standards for the Underwood distinctive elite. For example, there is a slight

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difference in the numeral "7". The small letter "t" on 5 differs slightly from the "t" for the Underwood standard. There are also microscopic differences in one or two other specific letters. This examiner has also stated that the differences between 5 and the Underwood standards are microscopic and that it is conceivable that these differences might be caused by the condition of the ribbon, paper, or wear of the typewriter, and that, therefore, the possibility of an Underwood having been used cannot be absolutely eliminated. According to the examiner, the machine may have undergone repairs at some time which may have involved the installation of the Royal numeral "7".

He will also be expected to testify that document #70 was examined; that certain light spots were apparent on the outside of the envelope; that an appropriate examination disclosed that they were deposits of white paint. The white paint on the outside of #70 became attached to the envelope before its present soiled condition as is shown by the light paper beneath each deposit of paint. The determination of the age of the white paint spots on Document #70 would depend upon many unknown facts such as temperature, humidity, and surroundings of the envelope and at present cannot be determined. Sufficient white paint is available on #70 for comparison purposes on any paint which was used in the vicinity of the envelope during the period it was stored. There was also a dark smear on the inside of this envelope. This smear on examination was determined to be a soft, pliable black enamel. This paint is of the type known as synthetic enamel. A sufficient amount is present for comparison with known specimens should any be located. (Above conclusions are contained in memorandum from the Bureau to the Attorney General dated December 13, 1948.)

(The conclusions noted are contained in letter from the Bureau to the Attorney General dated December 13, 1948 and in F.B.I. Laboratory Report to New York in letter dated February 5, 1949.)

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DOCUMENT #5
PRODUCED BY CHAMBERS 11/17/48
AT BALTIMORE

Document #5 (Q5) is a typewritten document dated January 7, 1938, beginning "reliable source reports that since signing...." This document is a State Department copy of an MID report dated January 7, 1938, entitled, "SINO-JAPANESE SITUATION," page 16605-6 and pages 16618-16626 inclusive, serial number 793.94, MID reports/260.

ORDWAY HILTON, 245 Avenue C, New York City, a document expert with offices at 15 Park Row, New York City, was interviewed relative to the chronology of the handling of the original documents, and he volunteered the information that he examined Document #10, which was the classification originally used on these documents, at the time the document was introduced into evidence at the libel action in Baltimore, Maryland. This is the document that is now referred to as Document #5 (Q5). He stated that this particular document had been typed on an Underwood office machine. He stated that the Underwood typewriter, during the years 1937 to 1939, had two styles of elite type, and that one of these was an optional type that had been used occasionally by the Underwood Company, but which had been discontinued in 1939. He stated this style of type was distinctive to the Underwood, and he readily identified the typing on this document as being from an Underwood typewriter. ORDWAY HILTON conducted an examination of this document at the express direction of HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR., who was representing "Time Magazine" at the civil action in Baltimore, Maryland, brought by ALGER HISS against CHAMBERS for libel. It will be recalled that until his resignation on December 10, 1948, CHAMBERS was a Senior Editor of "Time Magazine."

By report of February 5, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that a detailed comparison was made between Document #5 (Q5) and the Laboratory's standards for Royal Enlarged Elite and the Underwood Distinctive Elite. As a result of this comparison, no significant differences were observed between the type impressions on Document #5 (Q5) and standards for Royal Enlarged Elite. Typing on Document Q5 differs in certain minute respects from the Bureau's standard for the Underwood Distinctive Elite. The standard for the Underwood Distinctive Elite calls for a numeral seven made 7 (typed with an Underwood machine), whereas the numeral 7 appearing on the questioned document, and on the Royal Enlarged Elite is as follows: 7 (typed with a Royal machine). The small "t" on Document #5 (Q5) differs slightly from the "t" for the Underwood Standard. There are also microscopic differences in one or two other specific letters. From this information, the FBI Laboratory advised that they had concluded that the typing on Document #5 (Q5) compares more closely to the

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Royal, although, as explained, the differences between the Royal and the Underwood are very minute. They further advised that since the differences between Document #5 (Q5) and the Underwood standards are microscopic, it is conceivable that these differences could be caused by the condition of the ribbon, paper, or the wear of the typewriter, and, therefore, the possibility of an Underwood having been used could not be absolutely eliminated. They stated that the machine may have undergone repairs at sometime which may have involved the installation of the Royal numeral 7. They did conclude that the typewriting on Document #5 (Q5) conformed more closely to the Royal Enlarged Elite Standards than any other on file.

In efforts to obtain typewritten specimens that were typed on the same typewriter on which Document #5 (Q5) was typed, many typewritten specimens were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with Document #5. None of these specimens was ascertained to have been typed on the same typewriter as Document #5. Also, in efforts to obtain typewritten specimens identical with Document #5, as well as in efforts to locate the typewriter on which Document #5 was typed, investigation was conducted at the State Department in Washington, D. C. In this regard, Miss EUNICE A. LINCOLN and Miss ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB were interviewed. Both of these individuals had been employed as secretaries in the section of the State Department in which ALGER HISS was employed during 1936, 1937 and 1938, under FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Assistant Secretary of State.

Miss LINCOLN stated that she could not recall that there had ever been a Woodstock typewriter used in SAYRE'S office, and she felt certain that had there been, she would have recalled such a typewriter. She stated that one of the typewriters used in this office was an Underwood, which she still has in her possession, and another typewriter, also an Underwood, which Miss NEWCOMB had used, but which had been replaced by an L. C. SMITH typewriter sometime between 1933 and 1939. She stated that there was another typewriter in SAYRE'S office, and, to her recollection, this typewriter was also an L. C. Smith machine, which was procured probably in 1938 or 1939, inasmuch as the L. C. Smith typewriter regularly used by Miss NEWCOMB had frequently broken down.

Miss NEWCOMB stated that she originally used an Underwood typewriter in SAYRE'S office and she had later substituted this for an L. C. Smith typewriter. She stated that during the latter part of her employment in SAYRE'S office, another typewriter was brought into this office to be used in case her regular machine broke down, inasmuch as she had frequent difficulty with this machine. She stated this typewriter, which was used as a spare, was an L. C. Smith make or possibly a Remington machine. She stated that, to her knowledge, she had never used a Woodstock typewriter, and believed that if she had used such a machine she would have recalled it.

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NY 65-14920

FRANKLIN H. PRICE
Free Library of Philadelphia
20th Street and Benjamin Franklin Parkway
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

This witness will be expected to produce, under subpoena duces tecum, (1) a typewritten document dated December 6, 1931 from the files of the Free Library of Philadelphia. This document is a letter addressed to "Dear Miss Hellings" and signed "Sincerely yours, DAISY FANSLER". The signature on this letter is handwritten and the letter itself contains an explanation of the necessary absence of Miss FANSLER from her employment due to illness. He will also be expected to produce, (2) the personnel file and contents including employment record with signature of DAISY FANSLER which indicates that she was employed by the Library from October 1, 1926 until September 30, 1947.

He will be expected to testify that he is the librarian for the Free Library of Philadelphia and that DAISY FANSLER was employed by the Library in its Music Department for a number of years and that she has now retired. He will further be expected to testify that he turned over the letter dated December 6, 1931 to Special Agent JAMES L. KIRKLAND on December 13, 1948 and that this letter was initialled by himself and JAMES L. KIRKLAND. He will also be expected to testify that the signature of DAISY FANSLER appearing on her employment record at the Free Library of Philadelphia is her true signature.

This letter was subsequently forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison purposes.

(This has been designated as K#35 and is referred to in FBI Laboratory report to Philadelphia dated December 15, 1948.) (See report of Special Agent JAMES L. KIRKLAND dated December 23, 1948 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, p. 8)...

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NY 65-14920

EDWARD C. McLEAN
Attorney At Law
20 Exchange Place
New York, New York

He will be expected to produce, under subpoena duces tecum, the following typewritten documents:

The original and carbon copy of an unsigned letter dated January 30, 1933 addressed to Mr. WALTER L. TIBBETTS, 1216 Atlantic National Bank Building, Boston, Massachusetts.

A carbon copy of a letter dated February 17, 1933 addressed to WALTER C. SCHELKER, Assistant Secretary, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York.

All of these letters bore the addressor's address as 378 Central Park West, New York City.

He will be expected to testify that he is an attorney at law, with offices at 20 Exchange Place, New York, New York, and that he is, in fact, the attorney for ALGER HISS.

He will be expected to testify that these letters were obtained from the home of ALGER HISS, and that he, McLEAN, turned over these letters to Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN on December 7 and 10, 1948 at the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He will be expected to testify that he turned over these letters to the FBI on the insistence of ALGER HISS.

These letters were immediately photographed by Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN upon receipt of them from Mr. McLEAN. They were subsequently forwarded to the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C. for examination. On December 28, 1948, at the request of Mr. McLEAN, the three documents that had been turned over by him to Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN were returned to him by Special Agent THOMAS G. SPENCER at his office, 20 Exchange Place, New York City.

(The original of the letter dated January 30, 1933 has been designated as K-17 and the carbon copy of the letter dated February 17, 1933 has been designated as K-33 and are referred to in F.B.I. Laboratory Report to New York dated December 14, 1948.) (See report of S.A. JOSEPH M. KELLY dated December 23, 1948 at New York, New York, p. 78 to 81 inclusive.)

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LEO D. ~~FITZGERALD~~
Associate Counsel
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States
393 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

He will be expected to produce, under subpoena duces tecum, an original typewritten letter dated February 17, 1933 addressed to WALTER G. SCHELKER. This letter is signed in ink "ALGER HISS". This letter also contains a red stamp in the upper right hand corner "W. G. ~~SCHELKER~~, Assistant Secretary, February 21, 1933, referred to", and in pencil the name "Mr. FITZGERALD" is written in. In the lower right hand corner of this letter there is printed in red ink a large number 16, and next to this "Attach to application".

He will be expected to testify that he is an attorney employed by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and that he was so employed on February 17, 1933.

He will be expected to testify that on December 13, 1948 he turned over this letter to Special Agent DONALD E. SHANNON; that prior to turning over this letter he had photostatic copies made for his own file.

This letter was initialled in the upper left hand corner by Special Agent DONALD E. SHANNON.

This letter was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory on December 14, 1948. The letter has since been returned to the New York Office and is now retained in this file.

(This has been designated as K₁-40 and is referred to in F.B.I. Laboratory report to New York dated December 15, 1948.) (See report of S.A. JOSEPH M. KELLY dated December 23, 1948 at New York, New York, p. 81 and 82.)

Kisseloff-8234

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

JAMES CRAIG

Senior Attorney, Law Department

Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States

393 Seventh Avenue

New York, New York

He will be expected to testify that he is an attorney employed by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; that he is familiar with the ALGER HISS file maintained by this organization; that he was the individual to place the red stamp with the marking "16, Attach to application" on this original letter dated February 17, 1933.

Kisseloff-8235

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DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

PAUL L. BANFIELD
Headmaster, Landon School
Bethesda, Maryland

He will be expected to produce, under subpoena duces tecum; a handwritten letter dated December 9; 1936, signed ALGER HISS, which was maintained in the files of the Landon School. This letter commences as follows: "My dear Mr. Banfield: Enclosed is the description of Tim's personality". He will also be expected to produce the enclosed typewritten document which is entitled "Description of Personal Characteristics of TIMOTHY HOBSON".

He will be expected to testify that he is presently Headmaster of the Landon School and that he was the Headmaster of this school on December 9, 1936 at the time he received this letter.

He will also be expected to testify that on December 12, 1948 he turned over the handwritten letter and typewritten document to Special Agents CARL W. BUCHHOLZ and CORTLAND J. JONES; that he initialled both of these documents at the time they were turned over to the Special Agents; that further the documents were initialled by the agents.

(This has been designated as K#32 and is referred to in F.B.I. Laboratory report to Washington Field Division dated December 13, 1948.) (See report of S.A. CORTLAND J. JONES dated January 28, 1949 at Washington, D. C., p. 57).

Kisseloff-8236

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DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

Mrs. HENRY L. ABBOTT
2205 California Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

She will be expected to produce, under subpoena duces tecum, a typewritten document entitled "President's Report for the Year 1936", which was not otherwise identified, which she obtained from the Bryn Mawr Club of Washington, D. C.

She will be expected to testify that Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS was elected President of the Bryn Mawr Club of Washington in May, 1936, and that she served in this capacity until May, 1937; that she succeeded PRISCILLA HISS as President of this Club in May, 1937. She will be expected to testify that the President's Report referred to above would have been submitted by Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS in May, 1937 at the expiration of her term as President.

She will further be expected to testify that in the late fall of 1948, she contacted Mrs. JAMES DICKEY, the present Secretary of the Bryn Mawr Club of Washington, and obtained from her the minutes of the club for the period prior to 1938. She will also be expected to testify that on January 7, 1949 she turned over the three page typewritten document entitled "President's Report for the Year 1936" to Special Agent EDWARD E. LINEHAN, which was included with the above papers.

(This has been designated as K₁¹249 and is referred to in F.B.I. Laboratory report to Washington Field Division dated January 10, 1949.) (See report of Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES dated January 28, 1949 at Washington, D. C., p. 57.)

Kisseloff-8237

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

Mrs. JAMES DICKY
8 Lennox Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland

She will be expected to testify that she is presently the Secretary of the Bryn Mawr Club of Washington; that some time in the late fall of 1948 she was contacted by Mrs. HENRY L. ABBOTT; and that she turned over to her the minutes of the Bryn Mawr Club of Washington for the period prior to 1938.

Kisseloff-8238

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DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

• Mrs. FLORENCE T. STAFFORD
Registrar's Office
University of Maryland
Lombard and Green Streets
Baltimore, Maryland

She will be expected to produce, under subpoena duces tecum, a typewritten letter dated May 25, 1937 addressed to Mr. W. M. HILLEGEIST, Director of Admissions; University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, signed "PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS".

She will be expected to testify that she herself has been employed as an assistant in the Registrar's Office of the University of Maryland for a period of time prior to May 26, 1937 to the present time. She will further be expected to testify that the original letter dated May 25, 1937 was received by W. M. HILLEGEIST in the regular course of business and was given to Mrs. STAFFORD in the Registrar's Office about June 1, 1937 and has been maintained by her in her official custody since that time. Mrs. STAFFORD will further be expected to testify that Mr. W. M. HILLEGEIST, while occupying the position of Director of Admissions at the University of Maryland, died about June 2, 1941.

She will also be expected to testify that she furnished the above described typewritten letter to Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER on December 14, 1948, and that her initials, as well as those of Agent PFEIFFER, were placed on the reverse side of this letter.

(This has been designated as K41 and is referred to in F.B.I. Laboratory report to Baltimore Field Division dated December 15, 1948). (See report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated December 23, 1948 at Baltimore, Maryland, p. 36-38.)

Kisseloff-8239

DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

A Bureau Document Examiner
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

The name of this witness will be furnished in sufficient time prior to trial. This witness will be expected to testify that he is a qualified document examiner and that he has examined the following documents:

1. A typewritten letter dated December 6, 1931 addressed to the Free Library of Philadelphia, signed DAISY F. INSLEY, (K #35)
2. The original and a carbon copy of an unsigned letter dated January 30, 1933 addressed to Mr. WALTER L. TIBBETTS, (K #17)
3. The original and a carbon copy of a letter signed by ALGER HISS dated February 17, 1933 addressed to WALTER G. SCHELKER, (K #40. and K #33.)
4. A typewritten document captioned "Description of Personal Characteristics of TIMOTHY HOBSON". (K #32)
5. A three page typewritten document captioned "President's Report for the Year 1936". (K #249)
6. Typewritten letter dated May 25, 1937 addressed to Mr. W. M. HILLEGEIST, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, signed "PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS". (K #41)

He will further be expected to testify that he has compared all of these documents with documents 6 through 69 and that he has concluded that all of these documents examined and listed above were typed on the same typewriter that typed documents 6 through 69, that is, a typewriter most closely resembling a Woodstock typewriter with pica type spaced ten letters to the inch. He will further be expected to testify that he has compared each of these typewritten documents listed above against the other and has concluded that they were typed on the same typewriter.

(These conclusions are contained in F.B.I. Laboratory reports to New York Office dated December 13, 15, 23, 1948 and January 28, 1949 that have been referred to previously.)

Kisseloff-8240

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DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

THOMAS G. SPENCER
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
New York, New York

He will be expected to testify that he was present on December 7, 1948 at the time PRISCILLA HISS signed her name to a signed statement at the New York Office. He will be expected to testify that he had actually observed her sign her signature on this statement and that he, together with Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, affixed their names to this statement as witnesses thereto. (K #535).

Kisseloff-8241

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DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

LEMUEL W. HERR
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Norfolk, Virginia

He will be expected to testify that he was present on February 14, 1949 and that he observed DAISY FANSLER write her signature on a sheet of plain white paper dated February 14, 1949 at Norfolk, Virginia (K 545). He will also be expected to testify that he observed DAISY FANSLER write her signature "CONDE DAISY FANSLER" on a sheet of ruled notebook paper containing a receipt dated February 14, 1949 at Norfolk, Virginia (K 544).

Kisseloff-8242

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

~~FRED C. BENNETT~~
5 Miles West State Highway
Edinburg, Texas

He will be expected to testify that he was employed by the State Department from February 16, 1942 and that he was assigned the task of fingerprinting all State Department applicants as well as all employees who had not been fingerprinted at that time.

He will be expected to testify that he was so employed in this capacity on May 6, 1942.

He will further be expected to testify that if he is able to observe the fingerprint card of ALGER HISS dated May 6, 1942 he could identify his own signature on this card and he could testify that he took the fingerprints, but he cannot testify absolutely that the signature of HISS was made in his presence.

Kisseloff-8243

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DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

A Bureau Handwriting Expert
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

The name of this witness will be furnished in sufficient time prior to trial. The witness will be expected to testify that he is a qualified handwriting expert; that he has examined a letter dated December 6, 1931 addressed to "Dear Miss HELLINGS", signed "DAISY FANSLER" (K #35); that as a result of his examination he has concluded that the signature appearing on this letter was written by the same individual who signed DAISY FANSLER on her employment record at the Free Library of Philadelphia. (K #521).

He will be expected to testify that the signature of ALGER HISS appearing on the letter dated February 17, 1933 addressed to WALTER G. SCHELKER (K #40) and the signature of ALGER HISS appearing on his Civil Service application fingerprint card dated May 6, 1942 was written by the same person.

He will further be expected to testify that the signature of PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS appearing on the letter dated May 25, 1937 addressed to Mr. W. M. HILLEGAST (K #41) and the signature of PRISCILLA HISS appearing on a statement signed by her on December 7, 1948 at New York, New York (K #535) were written by the one person.

He will further be expected to testify that the signature of DAISY FANSLER appearing on a sheet of plain white paper dated February 14, 1949 at Norfolk, Virginia (K 545) and the signature DAISY FANSLER appearing on a letter dated December 6, 1931 (K 35) were written by the same individual.

(These conclusions are contained in F.B.I. Laboratory reports to Baltimore, Maryland dated February 15, 1949 and F.B.I. Laboratory report to New York, New York dated February 18, 1949.)

Kisseloff-8244

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LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

CHRONOLOGY IN THE HANDLING
OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS, NO.1
TO 69 INCLUSIVE
November 15, 1948 - November 29, 1948

RICHARD P. ~~CLEVELAND~~
4110 Greenway
Baltimore, Maryland

CLEVELAND can testify that he and WILLIAM D. ~~MacMILLAN~~, attorneys for CHAMBERS in the libel suit, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland, went with CHAMBERS to CHAMBERS' farm at Westminster, Maryland on November 15, 1948, where CHAMBERS first exhibited the original documents. He can testify that he, MacMILLAN and CHAMBERS handled many of the documents on this occasion and on various other occasions during the pertinent period in November, 1948. He can state that he took these documents into his possession and, upon returning to Baltimore, Maryland, with MacMILLAN, he took these original documents to his home during that evening and did not show them to anyone.

CLEVELAND can testify that during the morning of November 16, 1948, he brought these documents to downtown Baltimore, Maryland and placed them in his personal safe deposit box at the First National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland. During this same morning, he removed these documents from his safe deposit box and requested ARTHUR D. EMERICK, clerk in charge of the Stockroom and Photostating Department at the Baltimore National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland, to make two photostatic copies of each of these documents. He can testify that these documents were out of his possession for a short time while they were being photostated but at about Noon on November 16, 1948, the original documents and two photostatic copies were placed in his personal safe deposit box at the First National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland. He can testify that on November 16, 1948 these documents were not observed or handled by any other persons, other than EMERICK.

CLEVELAND can testify that on November 17, 1948, at about 2:00 P.M., he removed the original documents and the two photostatic copies of the documents from his safe deposit box at the First National Bank and took these documents to the pre-trial examination in connection with the CHAMBERS' libel suit. He can state that this examination was held in the office of WILLIAM L. ~~MARBURY~~, Baltimore attorney for ALGER HISS, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Maryland.

He can testify that later that afternoon, the original documents were introduced at the pre-trial hearing and that these documents were

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LWS:CCH
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probably handled and reviewed in a cursory manner by all persons present at the hearing on that date, which included CHARLES C. G. ~~EVANS~~, WILLIAM L. ~~MARBURY~~, HAROLD ~~ROSENWALD~~, T. EDWARD ~~McDONALD~~ and FRANKLIN G. ~~ALLEN~~. CLEVELAND can further testify that at this pre-trial hearing, the original documents were marked for identification by the Court Stenographer, T. EDWARD McDONALD, under his and MacMILLAN'S supervision. He can testify that at about 4:00 P.M. on November 17, 1948 the original documents were placed in his personal safe deposit box at the First National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland.

CLEVELAND can testify that on November 18, 1948 the original documents remained in his safe deposit box at the First National Bank, Baltimore, and were not handled or observed by anyone.

CLEVELAND can further testify that during the afternoon of November 19, 1948, he removed the original documents from his safe deposit box at the First National Bank and brought them to his office at 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore. He can state that these documents were handled and examined in his office by MacMILLAN, CHAMBERS and HAROLD R. MEDINA, Jr., member of the law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, 15 Broad Street, New York City, and by himself.

He can further testify that during the late afternoon of November 19, 1948, the original documents were turned over to HAROLD R. MEDINA, Jr.

He can further state that during the afternoon of November 26, 1948, the original documents were returned to his office by HAYDN ~~HILLING~~, a member of the law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, 15 Broad Street, New York City. He can testify that he, HILLING and MacMILLAN compared the original documents with the photostatic copies and, during this examination, they handled all of the original documents.

CLEVELAND can testify that at about 4:00 P.M. on November 26, 1948, he procured the appropriate receipts and turned over the original documents to SAs DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN and FRANK G. JOHNSTONE of the Baltimore Office.

Kisseloff-8246

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LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

WILLIAM D. MacMILLAN
Pinchurst-on-the-Bay
Baltimore, Maryland

MacMILLAN can testify that on November 15, 1948 he went to CHAMBERS' farm at Westminster, Maryland, with RICHARD F. CLEVELAND and CHAMBERS and at that time CHAMBERS exhibited the original documents. He can testify that he, CLEVELAND and CHAMBERS handled many of these documents on this occasion. He can state that he and CLEVELAND returned to Baltimore, Maryland, with the original documents in CLEVELAND'S possession and that, thereafter, CLEVELAND retained the original documents.

He can testify that on November 17, 1948 he handled the original documents at a pre-trial hearing on the libel suit and on the afternoon of that date, at the pre-trial hearing, the original documents were marked for identification by the Court Stenographer, T. EDWARD McDONALD, under his and CLEVELAND'S supervision.

MacMILLAN can testify further that during the afternoon of November 19, 1948, HAROLD R. MEDINA, Jr., member of the law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, was present at his office, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland, when the original documents were handled by him, CLEVELAND, MEDINA and CHAMBERS.

He can testify that the original documents were turned over to MEDINA during the late afternoon of November 19, 1948.

MacMILLAN can further testify that during the evening of November 26, 1948, HAYDN HILLING, member of the law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, returned the original documents to his office in Baltimore, Maryland and, thereafter, he HILLING and CLEVELAND compared the original documents with the photostatic copies. He can state that during this comparison of the documents, all of the original documents were handled by him, CLEVELAND and HILLING.

Kisseloff-8247

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LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

ARTHUR D. ~~EMERICK~~
717 Melville Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

~~EMERICK~~ can testify that on the morning of November 16, 1948, RICHARD F. CLEVELAND brought the original documents to him and requested that two photostatic copies be made of these documents. He can testify that as a Clerk in charge of the Stockroom and Photostating Department at the Baltimore National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland, he was in possession of these documents for a short time during the morning of that date and that these documents were returned to CLEVELAND along with the two photostatic copies.

Kisseloff-8248

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LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

CHARLES C. ~~EVANS~~
6 Englewood Road,
Baltimore, Maryland

EVANS can testify that on the afternoon of November 17, 1948, he was present at a pre-trial hearing in the libel suit, representing the Baltimore law firm of MARBURY, MILLER & EVANS, and, at that time, he handled and examined some of the original documents.

Kisseloff-8249

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LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

WILLIAM L. MARBURY
43 Warrenton Road
Baltimore, Maryland

MARBURY can testify that on the afternoon of November 17, 1948, he was present at a pre-trial hearing in the libel suit, as ALGER HISS' attorney, and he handled and examined some of the original documents at this hearing.

Kisseloff-8250

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LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

HAROLD ROSENWALD
Employee of
Debevoise, Plimpton & McLean,
20 Exchange Place
New York City

ROSENWALD can testify that on the afternoon of November 17, 1948 he was present at the pre-trial hearing in the libel suit and, at this hearing, he handled and examined some of the original documents.

Kisseloff-8251

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JJD:hd
NY 65-14920

T. EDWARD McDONALD.
954 Argonne Drive
Baltimore, Maryland

McDONALD can testify that on November 17, 1948, at the pre-trial hearing in the libel suit at Baltimore, Maryland; he was present as the Court Stenographer when the attorney for CHAMBERS, RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, offered in evidence the exhibits hereinafter identified.

He can, by reference to his stenograph transcript of these proceedings, state that the following exhibits were submitted and that each of these exhibits was marked by him as Exhibits #1 to #47 inclusive in that proceeding. He can identify his markings on each of the original Exhibits #1 to #47, which exhibits are identical with documents #1 to #69 inclusive.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Paper, M-28, starting with "tel. fro.", ending "Lib. Cong. Law Div."
2-3-4	
5	Paper headed "American Consulate, Yokohama, Japan, January 6, 1938, signed by Richard F. Boyce
6	Paper headed "Voluntary Report" date of completion Jan. 6, 1938, date of mailing, Jan. 7, 1948
7	Paper headed "New Economic Organization of Manchukuo"
8	Batch of thirteen typewritten pages
9	Typewritten paper, "Europe, January 5", starting "Bullitt cabled from Paris".
10	Paper dated 1/7/38, starting "Reliable source reports."

Kisseloff-8252

JJD:hd
NY 65-14920

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
11	Typewritten paper "Far East, January 22, Tsingtao", and three additional pages.
12	Batch of papers, dated Feb. 7, 1938, "The Significance of the Establishment", etc.
13	Paper dated Feb. 9, 1938, beginning "Yokohama reports".
14	Paper headed "Far East, February 11", beginning with <u>"Lockhart, U.S. Consular at Peiping"</u> .
15	Typewritten paper dated Feb. 11, 1938, addressed to "Mr. Secretary", and typewritten at the end "S.K.M."
16	Paper headed "Berlin", dated Feb. 12, 1938, addressed to the Secretary of State, typewritten at the end, <u>"Gilbert"</u> .
17	Paper, "Tokyo", dated Feb. 12, 1938, addressed to the Secretary of State, signed "Grew".
18	Paper headed "Vienna", dated Feb. 13, 1938, to the Secretary of State, signed "Wiley".
19	Paper, "Berlin", dated Feb. 14, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Gilbert".
20	Paper headed "Gray, Peiping, dated February 14, 1938, Secretary of State, signed in typewriting "Lockhart".
21	Paper headed "Gray, Chefoo", dated February 14, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Allen".
22	Paper headed "Vienna", dated Feb. 14, 1938, to the Secretary of State, and signed "Wiley", consisting of two pages.
23	Paper headed "Vienna", dated February 15, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Wiley".

Kisseloff-8253

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JJD:hd
NY 65-14920

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
24	Paper headed "Paris", dated Feb. 15, 1938, to the Secretary of State, signed " <u>Bullitt</u> ", consisting of two pages.
25	Paper dated Feb. 15, 1938, in upper left-hand corner "Telegram sent", and signed "Hull".
26	Paper, "Paris", dated Feb. 15, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt".
27	Paper headed "Gray, London", dated Feb. 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Johnson".
28	Paper, "Paris", dated Feb. 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt", consisting of two pages.
29	Paper, "Paris", dated Feb. 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt".
30	Paper headed "Vienna", dated Feb. 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed " <u>Wiley</u> ", consisting of two pages.
31	Paper headed "Austria, Germany", Feb. 16th, (no year date).
32	Paper, headed "Special, Gray" in upper right-hand corner, dated Feb. 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed " <u>Caldwell</u> ".
33	Paper, "Gray, Tokyo", dated Feb. 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Grew".
34	Paper, "Berlin", dated Feb. 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed " <u>Gilbert</u> ".
35	Paper, "Paris", Feb. 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt".
36	Paper dated February 18, 1938, beginning with "German domination of Central Europe", signed by initials "F.B.S."

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NY 65-14920

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
37	Paper; "London, No. 257", March 28th (no year date), signed " <u>Kennedy</u> ".
38	Paper headed "Germany", March 27th, (no year date), not signed.
39	Paper dated March 26th, "Lane, U.S. Minister at Belgrade", not signed.
40	Paper beginning March 28th, no year dated, "Phillips, U.S. Ambassador at Rome", not signed.
41	Paper writing, March 28th (no year date), reading "U. S. Consul at Tampico, Mexico", not signed.
42	Paper headed "Far East", March 28th, (no year date), beginning "Grew, U.S. Ambassador, Tokyo cabled".
43	Paper beginning "Rome, 77", March 29th, Noon, (no year date), signed "Phillips".
44	Paper headed March 29th, (no year date), beginning "Carr, U.S. Minister at Prague, cabled"
45	Paper, "Warsaw, No. 38", March 29th, 4 P.M., (no year date), signed "Biddle".
46	Paper headed "Japan", beginning with words "On March 30th, (no year date), "The Department cabled to the U. S. Legations at Costa Rica", not signed.
47	Paper headed "England", beginning with words "On March 29th", (no year date), "Kennedy, U. S. Ambassador, London, cabled", not signed.

McDONALD can testify that incidental to the introduction of the exhibits at that time, he handled and examined those documents which he marked as Exhibits #1 to #47 inclusive.

Kisseloff-8255

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LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

FRANKLIN G. ALLEN
1526 Stonetood Road,
Baltimore, Maryland

ALLEN can testify that, as an employee of the law firm of MARBURY, MILLER & EVANS, he was present at the pre-trial hearing in the libel suit during the afternoon of November 17, 1948, and, at this hearing, he handled and examined some of the original documents.

Kisseloff-8256

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LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

HAROLD R. MEDINA, Jr.,
1435 Lexington Avenue
New York City

MEDINA can testify that, as a member of the law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, 15 Broad Street, New York City, he was representing TIME, INC. in the CHAMBERS libel suit.

He can state that on November 17, 1948 he was advised by RICHARD F. CLEVELAND that something important had happened and that, as a result of this conversation, he had gone to CLEVELAND'S office in Baltimore, Maryland on November 19, 1948, at which time CLEVELAND exhibited the original documents to him in the presence of MacMILLAN and CHAMPERS. MEDINA can testify that during the latter part of the afternoon of November 19, 1948, he placed the original documents in his briefcase, locked the briefcase, and returned to his home, 1435 Lexington Avenue, New York City. He can testify that he examined the original documents in his home that evening and that the possibility exists that his wife may have touched one or two of these documents but that she had no recollection of doing so.

MEDINA can testify that these documents remained in his locked briefcase during the evening of November 19, 1948, and that on November 20, 1948, he took these original documents, which were in his locked briefcase, to the office of ORDWAY HILTON, 15 Park Row, New York City, arriving there at about 9:00 A.M. on November 20, 1948. He can testify that he left the original documents with HILTON for photographing and to conduct a type-writing examination.

Kisseloff-8257

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LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

ORDWAY HILTON
245 Avenue C,
New York City

HILTON can testify that at about 9:00 A.M. on November 20, 1948, HAROLD R. MEDINA, Jr. brought the original documents to his office at 15 Park Row, New York City, and requested that these documents be photographed and that a typewriting examination be conducted. He can state that the original documents were in his possession from November 20, 1948 to November 24, 1948, and that he and his associate, ELBRIDGE W. STEIN, handled, examined and photographed all of the original documents. He can testify that at all times while these documents were in his possession, he was physically present, and that at such times as he was not in his office, these documents were placed in one of the cabinets in his office, which was locked.

He can testify that on November 24, 1948, at about 2:00 P.M., HAYDN HILLING presented a letter of introduction to him from HAROLD R. MEDINA, Jr., requesting him to turn the original documents over to HAYDN HILLING.

Kisseloff-8258

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LWS:COH
NY 65-14920

HAYDN HILLING
White Gates Estate
Mt. Airy Road
Croton-on-Hudson, New York

HILLING can testify that, as a member of the law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, he was requested by HAROLD R. MEDINA, Jr. to get the original documents from ORDWAY HILTON'S office, and he obtained possession of the original documents at about 2:00 P.M. on November 24, 1948 at HILTON'S office. He can testify that he placed the original documents in MEDINA'S briefcase, locked the briefcase, and immediately brought these documents to BENJAMIN SHUTE, a partner in the law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore. He can testify that he did not handle the original documents on November 24, 1948 inasmuch as the documents were enclosed in a large, manila folder.

HILLING can further testify that on November 26, 1948, in the morning, he obtained the original documents from Miss AGNES MURPHY, an employee of the law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore. Miss MURPHY removed the documents from the safe in this office.

He can testify that he boarded the 10:30 A.M. train at Pennsylvania Station, New York City, destined to Baltimore, Maryland, and that, while riding on the train, he opened MEDINA'S briefcase to work on other matters and that, while doing so, he thumbed through the original documents but did not remove them from the briefcase. He can testify that at all other times, the documents were enclosed in MEDINA'S briefcase and that this briefcase was locked.

He can testify that he immediately proceeded to MacMILLAN'S office, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, upon arriving at Baltimore, Maryland, and that, thereafter, he, CLEVELAND and MacMILLAN compared the original documents with photostatic copies and all of the original documents were accounted for in this comparison. He can testify that at that time he, CLEVELAND and MacMILLAN handled the original documents.

He can testify that he returned to New York City immediately after such comparison.

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LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

BENJAMIN SHUTE
110 Horningside Drive,
New York City

SHUTE can testify that on November 24, 1948, between 2:30 and 4:00 P.M., HAYDN HILLING, an employee in the firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, brought the original documents to his office, which had been placed in a large, manila folder. He can testify that he handled and examined all of the original documents. He can further testify that he requested ALFRED McCORMICK, a partner in the firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, to come to his office and, at that time, he and McCORMICK examined and handled the original documents and had a short discussion as to the contents of the documents.

He can testify that after examination of the original documents took place, he brought the documents, which were in a large, manila folder, to Miss AGNES MURPHY, an employee in that firm, and requested her to place the folder in the firm safe, stating that no one should have access to this folder without his permission. He can state that he observed Miss MURPHY as she placed the large, manila folder into a drawer in the firm safe and that this safe is locked at the close of business each day and unlocked on the following morning. He can testify that he did not advise Miss MURPHY as to the contents of the large, manila folder.

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LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

ALFRED McCORMICK
300 Lake Avenue
Greenwich, Connecticut

McCORMICK, a partner in the firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, can testify that sometime during the month of November, 1948, the exact date of which he was unable to recall, BENJAMIN SHUTE requested him to come to his office. He can testify that when he arrived at SHUTE'S office, he saw the original documents in SHUTE'S possession, and he had a discussion with SHUTE as to the contents of these documents after they had handled and examined a number of the original documents.

He can testify that he left SHUTE'S office while the original documents were still in SHUTE'S possession.

Kisseloff-8261

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LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

Miss AGNES ~~MURPHY~~
50 Ocean Parkway
Brooklyn, New York

Miss MURPHY can testify that at about 5:00 P.M. on a Wednesday during the month of November, 1948, the exact date of which she was unable to recall, BENJAMIN SHUTE brought a large, manila folder to her in the file room and requested her to put this folder in the firm's safe. She can testify that SHUTE watched her while she placed this large, manila folder in a drawer in the safe. She can testify that this safe is locked at about 5:30 P.M. at the close of business and it is her belief that this folder was not removed from the drawer in the firm safe until she gave it to HAYDN HILLING on a Friday in November, 1948, the date of which she was unable to recall.

She can testify that at that time she did not know this large, manila folder contained the original documents and that she did not open the folder to determine its contents.

Kisseloff-8262

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LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN and
FRANK G. JOHNSTONE
Special Agents, Baltimore Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Special Agents CALLAHAN and JOHNSTONE can testify that at about 4:00 P.M. on November 26, 1948, the original documents were turned over to them by RICHARD F. CLEVELAND and that these documents were retained in the safe of the Baltimore Office.

They can testify that they possibly handled some of the original documents but that no other persons had access to these documents for handling or examination until November 29, 1948 when the original documents were taken from the Baltimore Office by Special Employee GEORGE C. BRIGHT, who delivered them to the Bureau.

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JMK:CCH
NY 65-14920

GEORGE C. BRIGHT
Special Employee
Baltimore Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Special Employee BRIGHT can testify that on November 29, 1948, he took the original documents from the Baltimore Office and personally delivered them, at 3:40 P.M. that day, to Inspector HOWARD B. FLETCHER in the latter's office at the Bureau.

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JMK:CCH
NY 65-14920

HANDLING OF DOCUMENTS 1 THROUGH 69
WITHIN
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AND CRIMINAL DIVISION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

After receiving the above described documents from Special Employee GEORGE C. BRIGHT of the Baltimore Division at 3:40 P.M. on November 29, 1948, Inspector HOWARD B. FLETCHER turned them over to Supervisor FLOYD L. JONES in the Department of Justice building at 3:45 P.M. that same day and they remained in the latter's custody in a locked file cabinet until November 30, 1948. At 1:20 P.M. on November 30, 1948 the documents were delivered by Supervisor JONES to Inspector FLETCHER, who personally delivered them to Mr. VINCENT P. RUSSO of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. The documents remained in the exclusive possession of Mr. RUSSO until 3:00 P.M. on December 4, 1948 when he delivered them to Mr. RAYMOND P. WHEARTY, First Assistant to the Assistant Attorney General,

On December 5, 1948, Mr. WHEARTY took the documents to New York City and on December 6, 1948, he personally delivered them to Mr. THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General. They remained in Mr. DONEGAN'S official custody until December 9, 1948.

On December 9, 1948, the documents were handed by Mr. DONEGAN to Mr. FRED STRINE, Attorney, Criminal Division, U. S. Department of Justice who personally returned them from New York City to Washington, D. C. and delivered them to Mr. RUSSO on December 10, 1948.

On December 10, 1948 at 6:34 P.M. the documents were delivered by Mr. RUSSO to Assistant Director D. M. LADD of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Assistant Director LADD delivered the documents to Supervisor FLOYD L. JONES at 6:55 P.M. on that same date. The documents were immediately thereafter turned over by Supervisor JONES to Special Agent R. J. BERTE who was on duty in the F.B.I. Laboratory. Special Agent BERTE immediately turned the documents over to R. C. FEEHAN, Document Examiner in the F.B.I. Laboratory.

The documents remained in the possession of Document Examiner FEEHAN until the morning of December 15, 1948 when he returned them to Supervisor JONES and they remained in the latter's custody in a locked

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JMK:CCH
NY 65-14920

file cabinet in Room 1647 of the Department of Justice building constantly with the exception of a few occasions when they were borrowed for a short period by Document Examiner FEEHAN for Laboratory comparison purposes.

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DES:NAW
65-14920

RE: TYPEWRITER IN HISS HOME

REBECCA TRUSTY
1337 27th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

She can be expected to testify that she was employed as a maid by the HISS family from sometime in 1946 until they moved to New York in September, 1947, that she was known by the nickname "Becky". She will testify that she recalled an old typewriter in the back room of the HISS home at 3210 P Street, N.W. She will testify that this was the room wherein the desk and all books were located and that from time to time the typewriter was covered with a black cloth or rubber protector. She will describe the typewriter as "a big, old one." This witness has been described as of old age and excitable and may not be accurate in memory.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DES:NAW
65-14920

RE: TYPEWRITER IN HISS HOME

~~GENOA MORSE~~

Apartment B, 4619 Benning Road, N.E.
Washington, D. C.

She can be expected to testify that she was employed by the HISS family as a cook and part-time maid, 1942 until 1947. She will testify that she recalled there was a portable typewriter located in a small library-room on the first floor of the HISS home at 3210 P Street. She will testify that this typewriter was in a case and was a Corone typewriter. She will testify that this was positively the only typewriter she had seen in the HISS home.

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DES:NAW
65-14920

RE: TYPEWRITER IN HISS HOME

Mrs. KATHLEEN GOOSBY
509 Florida Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

She can be expected to testify that she was employed as a maid for the HISS family on P Street for less than one year, around 1945. She will testify she distinctly remembered the typewriter which was placed on a desk in Mr. HISS' study. She will describe the study as a back room. She will describe the typewriter as not a portable but a tall one and not a new one. She will testify that on all occasions she observed it was in the middle of the desk and was always covered with an oilcloth or similar material.

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DES:NAW
65-14920

RE: TYPEWRITER IN HISS HOME

Mr. JAMES B. ~~X~~ ANDERSON
68-63 West Fairfax Drive
Falls Church, Virginia

He can be expected to testify that he packed the HISS furniture at 3210 P Street, N.W. on September 11-12, 1947, the time the furniture was moved to New York City. He will testify that he vaguely recalled packing a portable typewriter, make unknown, in an upstairs room of the house. He will also testify that he faintly recalled a large typewriter on a shelf in a small rear room on the first floor which "it seems" to him he packed with excelsior for shipment.

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DES:NAW
65-14920

RE: TYPEWRITER IN HISS HOME

Mrs. CORA ~~X~~ McCOLLUM
3618 S Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

She can be expected to testify that she was employed as baby sitter for the HISS family since shortly after TONY HISS was born, that she had been at their home on several occasions while they lived on Volta Place, Washington, D. C. but that she had done most of her sitting for them while they lived at 3210 P Street, N.W. It should be noted the HISS family resided at 3415 Volta Place from January, 1938 to September, 1943 and that they resided at 3210 P Street, N.W. from September, 1943 to September, 1947. She will testify that she recalled there was a typewriter in the HISS home on P Street, that it was an old, upright typewriter, that it was located on a shelf on a waist high bookcase in the downstairs back room. She will testify that she does not recall any cover on the machine and never saw anyone using it. She will testify that she definitely recalls it was not a portable machine but that she had no recollection of the make as she had not paid any attention to it.

Kisseloff-8271

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DES:NAW
65-14920

RE: TYPEWRITER IN HISS HOME

Mrs. ELIZA ~~X~~ GREEN
3534 S Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

She can be expected to testify that she was employed as baby sitter for TONY HISS from the time he was ten months of age until the HISS family moved from Washington to New York in September, 1947. She also will testify that when the HISS family moved to New York she took TONY on the train to New York and cared for him for the first week that the HISS family lived in New York City. She will testify that she did recall there was a somewhat small room in the rear of the HISS home in Washington, D. C. containing a large number of books, a desk and a radio record player. She stated that she vaguely recalled a typewriter being in this room. To the best of her recollection it was not a portable machine but the large kind. She will testify that she recalled the typewriter was kept on a desk or shelf in the back of the room and her memory in regard to it is based upon her recollection of telling the baby, TONY, not to play with it.

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DES:NAW
65-14920

RE: TYPEWRITER IN HISS HOME

Mrs. ROBERT ~~BOWIE~~
3511 S Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

She can be expected to testify that she was employed in HISS home as a baby sitter for TONY HISS, young son of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, from approximately the time he was nine months old to the time the HISS family moved to New York in September, 1947. Since ANTHONY HISS was born August 5, 1941, she would have been employed around May, 1942 to September, 1947. She will testify that she recalled there was a typewriter in the back room of the HISS home at 3210 P Street, N.W. She will testify that this was a small room in the rear of the house which was used as an office or a study and contained a desk, a lot of books, and, as she recalls, a typewriter. She will describe this typewriter as not a portable and, to the best of her recollection, a standard size, upright machine. She stated that her recollection of it was based on the fact that she recalled the child, TONY, playing with it. She also stated that this typewriter had a black rubber or oilcloth dust protector over it. She could not be sure as to the last time she had noticed the typewriter but felt it may have been at the HISS home up until the day they moved to New York in September, 1947, or that it may have been a year or two prior to that time that she last saw it

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LWS:CTG
NY 65-14920

CHARLES E. FRIZZELL
6100 MacArthur Boulevard
Brookmont, Montgomery
County, Maryland

FRIZZELL will be expected to testify in accordance with a signed statement that he furnished to SAS THOMAS J. BARRY and DONALD D. CONNORS on February 5, 1949, which is as follows:

"February 5, 1949
Brookmont, Montgomery
County, Maryland

"I, CHARLES E. FRIZZELL, make the following voluntary statement to DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. I have been told that I do not have to make this statement, but I wish to do so, I know that it may be used in a court of law, and I make it freely and voluntarily.

"My name is CHARLES E. FRIZZELL, and I reside at the rear of 6100 MacArthur Boulevard, Brookmont, Montgomery County, Maryland. I am employed at the Georgetown Electric Company, 1205 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C., and have been employed there for the last 25 years, off and on, not continuously.

"I know that I have done electrical repair and trouble work at the residence of ALGER HISS, 3210 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. I have been there six or eight times, but I can't tell just off hand. I can't recall that I have ever been to any residence of ALGER HISS other than 3210 P Street, N. W.

"One day while I was working at the HISS residence, I was repairing a lamp in the front bedroom. I had to move a table to get at a base plug and there was a typewriter on this table. There was no cover on this typewriter, and I remember that it was a Woodstock. The reason that I remember it was a Woodstock is because the name Woodstock was visible so I could see it. I couldn't miss it. I don't remember exactly where the word Woodstock was on the typewriter, but my recollection is that it was someplace on the top of the typewriter. I am pretty sure that this word Woodstock was in gold letters. The table I mentioned was a square wood table, and besides the typewriter there was a small table lamp on the table. There was a standing

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LHS:CTG
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"lamp beside the table. This typewriter was not a portable typewriter. I know this because we have portable typewriters down at the shop.

"I don't remember when it was that I saw this typewriter, but it was either 1943 or 1944, but I am not positive of these dates. I am certain that it was after 1940. The exact date can be found on the records of the Georgetown Electric Company. I usually put down on my work sheets the nature of the work and where it was done, so that if the customers make a squawk, we can show them right on the book what was done.

"I don't know ALGER HISS and wouldn't know him if I seen him. I know Mrs. HISS by seeing her. I never seen her type on the Woodstock typewriter.

"I saw three typewriters in the house, I mean the HISS residence. One was downstairs, and two were upstairs. I know that the one downstairs was an Underwood but I couldn't say what kind the other one upstairs was. The Underwood was in the living room, and the one upstairs that was not the Woodstock was in the rear bedroom. I remember this one particularly because I burned my glasses on a short circuit while in the rear bedroom.

"I saw all three of these typewriters the same day, and that was the day I worked in the front bedroom.

"I worked in that house another three or four times after this day, but the only typewriter I saw again was the one downstairs.

"The onliest time I seen the Woodstock was the day I worked in the front bedroom.

"I remember the HISS house well, because the maid used to give me a little refreshments. I don't know the maid's name.

"I have read foregoing statement consisting of three and a fraction pages. This statement is true to best of my knowledge. I have signed each page at bottom.

~~CHARLES EDWARD ERIZZELL~~

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LTS:CTG
NY 65-14920

FRIZZELL was originally interviewed on January 6, 1949 and on February 5, 1949 he was reinterviewed, at which time he furnished the above signed statement. During the latter interview FRIZZELL appeared to be calm, unhurried, and was not flustered. He did not give the outward appearance of lying, but the following discrepancies in the information he gave in the first interview and that which he gave in the second are noted:

1. In the first interview he advised that he remembered seeing a Woodstock typewriter in the front bedroom of 3210 P Street, N. W., on three or four occasions.
In the second interview he said he had seen a Woodstock typewriter on only one occasion.
2. In the first interview he stated he had seen the Woodstock typewriter with a black cover on it.
In the second interview he denied making that statement and said that he had never seen a cover either on the typewriter or in the vicinity of the typewriter.
3. In the first interview FRIZZELL mentioned having seen Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS typing on the Woodstock typewriter.
In the second interview he said he had seen her typing on an unidentified typewriter in the living room of her residence.
4. In the first interview FRIZZELL stated Mrs. HISS appeared to be a good typist.
In the second interview he said that he had no knowledge of Mrs. HISS' typing ability, and was not in a position to express any opinion regarding this matter.
5. FRIZZELL stated in the first interview that he had seen three typewriters in the HISS residence; a Woodstock in the front upstairs bedroom, an Underwood typewriter in the upstairs rear bedroom, and an unidentified typewriter downstairs.
In the second interview he said that he recalled an Underwood typewriter in the downstairs living room, and another typewriter, which make he could not recall, in an upstairs bedroom,

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LWS:CTG
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6. FRIZZELL commented in his first interview that he distinctly recalled a dictaphone in the residence of ALGER HISS. When interviewed the second time, he denied making the previous statement, and said that he did not recall ever seeing a dictaphone in the HISS home.

The records of Stone's Mercantile Agency reflect in a report dated May 23, 1939, that CHARLES EDWARD FRIZZELL, Bon Air Heights, Maryland, age 49, an Electrician by trade, had three satisfactory credit accounts and a record of two debt suits. The source of information at Stone's Mercantile Agency, C. W. BONFIELD, stated he had known FRIZZELL for a number of years and considered him to be a very poor risk. He also said that it was his understanding that FRIZZELL had lost some of his jobs due to dishonesty, and that he comes from a family that does not have a very high status in the community.

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LJS:DM
NY 65-14920

DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN
FRANK G. JOHNSTONE
Special Agents - F.B.I.
Baltimore, Md.

SAS CALLAHAN and JOHNSTONE can testify that on December 4, 1948, ALGER HISS was questioned at the Baltimore Office of the FBI in the presence of his attorney, WILLIAM L. MARBURY, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland. A statement was dictated by SAS CALLAHAN and JOHNSTONE in the presence of ALGER HISS and ALGER HISS assisted in the phrasing of the dictation. Thereafter, ALGER HISS signed this, the following statement:

"Baltimore, Maryland
December 4, 1948

"I, Mr. ALGER HISS, residence, 22 East 8th Street, New York City, in the presence of my attorney, Mr. WILLIAM L. MARBURY, give the following voluntary signed statement to DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN and FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I need make no statement and that anything I say may be used against me.

"At the request of my attorneys, Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, defendant in a libel suit filed by me in the United States District Court for Maryland at Baltimore, was called for an examination before trial. This examination took place in Mr. MARBURY's office, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Maryland, on November 4, 5, 16 and 17, 1948, but a portion of the time stated was consumed in taking depositions from Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

"On the afternoon of November 17, 1948, in the course of the pre-trial examination, Mr. CHAMBERS introduced 65 letter-sized pages of typewritten material and four small sheets of paper bearing handwritten material. For simplification, hereafter in this statement the 65 pages will be referred to as the large documents and the four smaller pages, as the small documents.

"In introducing these documents, Mr. CHAMBERS stated that they had been received by him from me for transmittal to a Russian named Colonel BYKOV. Photostatic copies of the documents introduced by Mr. CHAMBERS at the pre-trial examination were first exhibited to me by Mr. MARBURY in New York City on November 18, 1948. The agents have exhibited to me similar photostatic copies of these documents, which I

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